"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; tomorrow overcast; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI. . NO. 21,685. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WILLING TO DROP MAXIMUM PRICE FROM FOOD BILL

Congress Objects and Hoover Thinks Hoarding Clause Will Curb Extortion.

TELLS OF ALLIES' NEEDS

Expert Says Europe Must Have a Billion Bushels of Cereals Next Year.

BURDEN FALLS ON AMERICA

Expert Urges Elimination of Waste, Saying, "He Also Fights Who Helps a Fighter Fight."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Congress probably will eliminate the provision of the Administration's Food bill providing for the fixing of maximum prices. There is not so much opposition to the minimum price fixing provision.

Administration officials are anxious that the bill be passed as soon as possible, and it was said today that they were willing to sacrifice the maximum price fixing feature. Herbert C. Hoover, who will be food administrator under the bill, believes the hoarding clause of the measure gives the Government power to prevent corners and price extortion. After a conference on the subject today with Senators Curtis and Pomerene, Mr. Hoover said:

"So far as I know, the only price section of the bill under modification by the House committee is the construction of the clause relating to fixing a maximum price in case of corners. There is under debate the question as to whether the same result cannot be obtained under the hoarding clauses by which the holders of such a corner can be compelled to liquidate such a hoard at their own risk and loss, and by hoard is not meant the legitimate stock of business, but a withholding of goods against public interest. It is my impression that the hoarding clause will be the more workable clause of the two in the contingency of attempts to corner supplies."

Mr. Hoover said that the power to control the export of essential foodstuffs such as wheat was the chief weapon needed. He wanted legislation adopted as rapidly as possible so that the Administration will have the authority to deal with the representatives of the Allies for the proper distribution of the country's products.

It was possible, Mr. Hoover admitted, that the power to buy and sell might be employed by the food administration in connection with a few commodities, but only if it became absolutely necessary to break up illegal corners which worked against the general welfare. He felt that there was plenty of power granted by the provisions of the Lever bill to meet such a condition.

The use of power to fix a maximum price, Mr. Hoover said, had been a failure in practically every country in Europe where it was employed. Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany were among the countries named which had tried it and failed to obtain good results.

Mr. Hoover's report to the Government on what the United States must do to sustain its allies with food, made public today, shows that the Allies and a few neutrals which must be considered required during the next year a billion bushels of cereals alone and that their needs of meat, fats and sugar also will be enormous.

Production in the allied countries and imports from other countries can meet only a part of these needs; America must supply the remainder. America's surplus on the present scale of consumption will not meet the deficiency, Mr. Hoover says; so he points out that the enormity of the task requires reduction of home consumption in many ways.

The report closes with an appeal to the American people to assist the food administration in its efforts to increase production and to conserve American supplies.

"We are at war," it says. "We must do what success in war demands. He also fights who helps a fighter fight. That is the way we can all help in the war, and if we don't help the war will not be won."

The situation abroad was outlined by Mr. Hoover as follows:

"Great Britain normally raises about one-fourth of the grain she needs for her bread, France about one-half. The additions necessary to make up the total quantities needed are brought in from various other countries. But in these abnormal times the native production of the fighting Allies is greatly reduced by the withdrawal of man power from the farms to the armies and munition factories; also by reason of late frosts this year's crop in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy is a partial failure. Opportunity to import from certain grain-raising countries, as Russia and Rumania, is entirely lacking, and from certain others, as Australia, South America, and India, is greatly lessened on account of the long haul for which ships cannot be spared.

Meat Consumption Increased.

"In addition, the actual meat consumption of the allied countries is increased by the transfer of millions of men from sedentary occupations to those of great physical activity, and by the wastage incidental to the feeding of the great armies in the field. There must also be recognized the greater demand for feed grain to maintain the dairy and meat supplies and the cavalry horses of the armies."

America's duty is set forth by Mr. Hoover thus:

"All those conditions throw on North America the brunt of the burden of supplying our co-belligerents with the human and animal food necessary to maintain their great armies in fighting condition, as well as to keep alive and efficient the families of the fighters and the great industrial army at home.

"The exports from America necessary to meet these needs, which absolutely must be met if the war is to be won, or even is to be carried on at all during the next year, must be immediately greater than they have been in normal times.

"The requirements in cereals alone for the next year of the Allies and the few neutrals whose needs must be given some consideration are a billion bushels. The needs of meat, fats, and sugar also

Continued on Page 4.

Argentine Sailing Ship Sunk by U-Boat in Mediterranean

PARIS, June 7. — The Argentine sailing ship Oriana was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Wednesday, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Marine tonight. The crew was saved by a French ship.

The submarine first shelled the ship and then sent men on board who fixed bombs in her hold and exploded them, sending the ship to the bottom.

DRAFT ROLL CLOSE TO THE ESTIMATE

Returns from Five More States Increase Likelihood of 10,000,000 Total.

EXEMPTIONS NOT ACTUAL

Crowder Explains That Apparent Returns Do Injustice—Statistical Information Sought.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The official registration from seven States and the District of Columbia, which had been received here up to midnight, and estimates from others, left the army officials satisfied that the State registration, when the full count was in, would not be far from the original estimate of 10,000,000 men. The reports from all parts of the country continue to show that more than half of those registered had "indicated exemption," but after a review of the statistics at hand, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a statement tonight in which he said that officials found no cause to be disturbed. The implication that a big majority of the young men of the country were seeking to avoid service, he said, was unfair.

The official figures from the seven States and the District of Columbia showed that a total of 816,407 had registered and that 429,179 had indicated exemption. In only two of the States, Wisconsin and Connecticut, did the number registered exceed the mark set by the Census Bureau. The Governor of Ohio estimated the registration there at 502,995 from the figures in hand and that was above the census estimate of 498,396 for the State. Five more States reported today, returns having been received yesterday from Vermont, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The census estimates, actual registration, and exemptions indicated for the seven States and the District of Columbia which have sent official figures are as follows:

State.	Estimated Totals.	Number Registd.	Indicated Exempt'n.
Arkansas	158,413	147,222	19,190
Connecticut	158,257	139,761	61,400
Delaware	29,[illegible]	21,864	12,651
Dist. of Columbia	36,[illegible]	52,327	15,789
Rhode Island	66,[illegible]	35,478	22,140
South Carolina	137,801	128,069	35,581
Vermont	36,826	27,658	15,234
Wisconsin	229,897	245,758	116,189
Totals	848,917	816,407	429,179

In connection with the figures from Wisconsin, it was said tonight that no less than 28,709 had registered as enemy aliens.

Crowder Discusses Exemptions.

The question of exemptions was one of the main topics under discussion in army circles today. General Crowder expressed his view on the figures, which had been received in this statement:

"Some published reports are to the effect that figures received in the office of the Provost Marshal General indicate millions of claims for exemption. These reports consist of conclusions erroneously drawn and very unjust to the young men of the country. As a matter of fact, no claims whatever have been called for or received, and registration cards contain some questions that were asked solely for statistical reasons.

"The answers to these questions are tabulated in such a way as to show how many registered men are executive, judicial, or legislative officers of the State or nation; how many have wives or other relatives dependent upon them for support; how many are totally disabled; and how many belong to religious sects opposed to war in any form, or are ordained ministers, or are engaged in certain industries.

"Absolutely no statistics of this kind were extant before the registration, and such statistics were necessary in drafting regulations. Within these statistics are included the cards of a great proportion who expressly stated that they intended to claim exemption, and of a vast number of others who made no statement whatever concerning exemptions.

"Indeed, there is no index of the number of exemptions that will be claimed in the office of the Provost Marshal General. Every effort should be made to eradicate the impression that has been given by the press mentioned above."

The Committee on Public Information in a statement tonight said:

"Two facts appear from the early registration figures, although complete returns have been received from but few States. These are that thus far the total registration is running below the Census Bureau's estimates of the number of males within the registration ages; the other is that over 50 per cent. of the registered men come under the classifications 'indicating' exemptions.

"This does not mean that this proportion will be exempt. It is only a convenient tabulation of information which is desired. Who will be exempt and who will not be, cannot be known until the President has promulgated the regulations covering exemptions.

"For example, included in the classification of exemptions 'indicated' are all married men who registered. Officials have not indicated, however, that married men as a class will be exempted.

"Therefore, the fact that indicated exemptions include from 50 to 65 per cent. of the total registration does not signify anything definite as to the number of men who will be considered as available for military service under the present law and the present registration.

"The general plan for the exemption machinery in connection with the further operation of the selective law is as follows: There will be a local exemption board for approximately each 30,000 population. The power of appointing these boards rests with the President, but the task is so large that a general plan for their selection has been outlined by the President.

"These local boards will have to do especially with 'self-executing exemptions,' that is, those in which exemption

Continued on Page 3.

"DEWBERRIES!" They sound good, but other taste even better." See top of Page 8. Adv.

GOETHALS'S AIDS APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR WOODEN SHIPS

Assistant General Manager and Engineer Insist He Erred in Rejecting Program.

DISCLAIM PERSONAL ATTACK

But Say Building of Wooden Craft Might Be Deciding Factor in War.

STEP DISPLEASES DENMAN

Goethals After Reading the Statements of His Subordinates Refuses to Comment on Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The fight upon General George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, because he rejected the big wooden ship program, reached a crisis today when two of his subordinates, F. A. Eustis, Assistant General Manager of the corporation, and F. Huntington Clark, an engineer, who are convinced not only that the program was practical, but that its adoption might be the deciding factor in the war against Germany, broke over the traces and in formal statements placed their case before the people.

There was plenty of evidence tonight that the rupture was complete, and it was generally accepted that General Goethals would refuse to continue his work unless both of the men gave up their positions and left him in full charge. Mr. Clark said tonight that he had not resigned and intended to continue his efforts to put the wooden ship program across, unless removed. The position of Mr. Eustis, he said, was the same. They had intended no personal attack upon General Goethals, but felt that the people should be acquainted with the facts as they saw them. Mr. Clark, frankly, was willing to take the consequences and get out if the blow fell.

General Goethals read the statements of Eustis and Clark and then asserted briefly that he had nothing to say "tonight." It is understood that the whole matter will be taken up at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Emergency Fleet Corporation tomorrow and the final reckonings made.

Denman Not Consulted.

The statement in which it was said in effect that General Goethals was throwing away 2,000,000 or more tons of wooden ships which could be built without interfering with his steel ship program, was the direct outgrowth of the address the General made in New York before the Iron and Steel Institute, when he characterized the wooden ships plan as "hopeless." It was made, it was said, without consultation with Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board or any other member of that board or of the Executive Council of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

In fact, Chairman Denman, who has from time to time been reported at odds with General Goethals over the subject of wooden ships, asserted that he had no knowledge of the Eustis-Clark statements until they were submitted to him by newspaper correspondents. Mr. Denman placed responsibility for the statements entirely on the men who issued them, and responsibility for the shipbuilding programs, wooden and steel, on General Goethals. The latter, he said, had been invested with full and unquestioned powers when made General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and had not been hampered and would not be hampered in any way by the Shipping Board.

He did, however, renew his expression of displeasure over the fact that General Goethals had attacked the wooden ship program at a public dinner in New York, and indicated that a similar displeasure was now visited upon Messrs. Eustis and Clark. His only object, said Mr. Denman, was to get the greatest number of ships built in as short a time as possible.

That left the controversy, for the time being, between General Goethals and Mr. Eustis and Mr. Clark. It developed that the final straw had been statements made by General Goethals before Congress committees, in which he said the wooden ship program would be cut down to about 200 ships, and his reported refusal this afternoon to give consideration to offers made by firms, which Mr. Clark said were among the biggest in the country, for the construction of wooden ships on a large scale. One of these firms was MacArthur Brothers Company, which offered to build 100 wooden ships in twelve months and 200 in eighteen months. Mr. Clark said it was the firm which did most of the construction work at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The President of the concern, it was said, had received little consideration from General Goethals, and finally had given up.

Up to a late hour this afternoon there had been a general feeling among those on the outside that the row over the shipbuilding plan had been smoothed over; that General Goethals was going to have his way unmolested, and that the steel ships would be the feature of the program without further controversy.

It was at this moment that Mr. Eustis and Mr. Clark notified the newspaper offices and gave out the statements. Mr. Clark said later that he had been very conservative in his estimates of what could be done to solve the submarine situation and feed the Allies. He felt that many more than 1,000 wooden cargo ships of 3,000 tons or more could be built within eighteen months. He could not understand, either, General Goethals's objection to cost plus 10 per

Continued on Page 3.

Hindenburg Offered Peace to Russian Workmen's Council

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 6.—I have obtained confirmation of the statement that Hindenburg sent a wireless message to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates announcing German sympathy with the formula "peace without annexations or indemnities" and expressing readiness for peace.

U-BOATS CURBED, LACAZE ASSERTS

French Minister of Marine Says an Effective Method Is Thinning Out Submarines.

NEW YORK GUNNER'S WORK

Sinking of U-Boat in Mediterranean Due to Work of W. J. Clark, an Enlisted Man.

PARIS, June 7.—Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that the proportion of submarines sunk has increased markedly, adding: "We are employing a very efficient method, and we are able to see the possibility of developing this method so as to render it more efficacious."

The Minister, reviewing the submarine situation, said that Germany had announced a blockade and had fixed a certain date. The result had been that the Allies were not blockaded. Their ships had gone wherever it was necessary to go. At no moment could any one say that France had been blockaded, either near at hand or at a distant point.

Admiral Lacaze took occasion in the Chamber today to reply to certain criticisms of the navy and concerning the loss of various ships. Eighteen hundred voyages, he said, had been made by cruisers between Algeria and France, and only the Medjerda had been sunk. The commander of the vessel was responsible for having chosen his own route. Instances of spying were now the subject of inquiry, as was the sinking of various ships.

Questioned by Deputy Meunier-Surcouf as to alleged inadequate protection of merchant ships, the Minister protested energetically, and then exclaimed:

"If the Chamber considers that it is no longer its duty to give me its confidence, let it tell me so, and I will return among my companions in arms, whom I know well and whom I have endeavored to defend."

OIL SHIP SILVER SHELL SANK A SUBMARINE

French Confirm Reported Battle Between American Steamer and German Craft.

PARIS, June 7.—The American steamer Silver Shell has had a battle with a submarine in the Mediterranean. After an exchange of sixty shots the submarine disappeared.

Details of the fight were made public today by the Ministry of Marine. The Silver Shell, commanded by Captain Tom Charlton, sighted the submarine on May 30. In the running fight which followed the American boat proved speedier than its enemy, and seemed also to be the master in gunfire. The disappearance of the submarine was sudden.

Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, said it was not known whether the submarine was sunk by a shot from the Silver Shell or submerged voluntarily to avoid further punishment. It was always impossible, he said, to ascertain whether a submarine which disappeared had been destroyed unless wreckage was discovered later. None the less he considered the result of this engagement highly creditable to the Silver Shell.

News of this occurrence was received with immense satisfaction by the French public, coming after the announcement that an American squadron had arrived at a French port. Admiral Lacaze referred to the value of this co-operation, and laid emphasis on the multiplication of patrols, with the assistance of seaplanes, as the quickest way of disposing of submarines.

Promotion for Gunner Clark.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—William J. Clark of New York, a warrant officer from the battleship Arkansas, commanded the armed guard aboard the American steamer Silver Shell, which sank a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

"It was a splendid piece of work,"

Continued on Page 2.

Washington Urges Peking to Restore Tranquility, Regardless of European War

PEKING, June 7. — Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, today handed the Foreign Office the following communication from Washington:

"The United States Government learns with the most profound regret of the dissensions in China and expresses a sincere desire that tranquility and political co-ordination be forthwith established.

"The entry of China into the war, or the continuance of the status quo in her relations with the German Government, are matters of secondary importance. China's principal necessity is to resume and continue her political entity and proceed along the road to national development. In China's form of Government, or the personnel which administers the Government, America has only the friendliest interest, and desires to be of service to China.

"America expresses the sincere hope that factional and political disputes [illegible] and persons will work to re-establish and co-ordinate the Government and secure China's position among nations, which is impossible while there is internal discord."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Lansing today most emphatically denied reports published in the press of China that the United States was supporting the revolutionary movement there and had even furnished funds for it. The Secretary said:

"My attention has been called to certain charges in Far Eastern papers that this country was supporting the revolutionary movement in China and had even furnished large sums of money for its aid. This is absolutely false. The United States has taken no action toward the revolution of any sort. America's great and constant interest in China, as with all friendly nations, is the preservation of good order and de-

Continued

OUR WARSHIPS NOW OFF FRANCE; SUPPLY SHIP IN

French Navy "Greets with Joy These New Brothers in Arms."

PREPARING FOR OUR TROOPS

Camp Laid Out for Infantry and Artillery and Aviation Parks Established.

JUPITER THERE WITH WHEAT

Jupiter Crossed Without Convoy, Says Washington—Her Supplies for American Army That Is to Follow.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 6.—The Ministry of Marine announced tonight that American warships have anchored off the French coast, and adds:

"The French navy greets with joy on their arrival these new brothers in arms who under the flag of the great American republic, have come to participate until final victory in the struggle against the common enemy."

At the same time, the Matin announces that a large American transport containing wheat for American troops which are to come later has crossed the Atlantic under the protection of an American warship. The transport is now being unloaded at a French port.

Preparations are being made for the reception of American troops, the newspaper says further. A number of bases similar to those of the British army have been organized.

Camps have been laid out for infantry and artillery and aviation parks have been established for American aviators. None of the American officers is bringing his family.

The Matin says the arrival of the transport means that the provisioning of the army is well under way before the arrival of the troops, and that accordingly the American forces will make no call on the French stock of food.

Seizure of the Jupiter Asked.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Navy Department today announced the safe arrival of the big United States naval collier Jupiter, with 10,500 tons of wheat and other supplies, at a port in France. The Jupiter is nearly as large as a battleship and stands high out of the water. Despite this she went by herself unaccompanied by a convoy. Naval officers breathed a sigh of relief when they were notified of her safe arrival.

The Jupiter is one of the navy's largest colliers. She was the first electrically propelled steamer ever built and her performance was so good that it led to the adoption of electric drive for all new battleships and battle cruisers, the American navy being the only one in the world to adopt this type of propulsion. The Jupiter was built at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco and she has high speed for an auxiliary naval vessel which would enable her to escape submarine attacks under any but unusual circumstances.

Secretary Daniels did not specify what supplies besides wheat the big ship carried.

Secretary Daniels and officials of the Navy Department declined tonight to comment on the report from Paris that "American warships" had arrived off the French coast.

RUMANIA'S ARMY READY.

Trained and Equipped as It Never Was Before, Premier Says.

PARIS, June 7.—Rumania has reorganized her army and is ready to resume the fight, according to a statement made by Premier Bratiano in an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the Parisien.

"The Russian democracy," said the Rumanian Premier, "has launched a new peace formula, neither annexations nor indemnities, and she wishes to impose that formula on her allies. Rumania finds the formula acceptable as far as she is concerned. She did not enter the war to make conquests. Her single object was and is the liberation of Rumanian territories enslaved by Hungary, which never had the right to dispose of themselves.

"My country is keeping its promises under the most difficult circumstances. It has been invaded by an enemy superior in numbers, it has lost its capital and more than half of its territory, it has suffered famine and disease, but it has made a great and manly effort to reorganize its army, and it has never given up the struggle. Today Rumania is ready to resume the fight, its army is perfectly trained and it has material such as it never had before.

"In the crisis we are passing through, at a moment when the war seems to be approaching its final phase, Rumania, who kept her engagements toward the Allies, has the right to expect that the Allies will remain faithful to the terms of the treaty binding them to her."

BRITISH SMASH SALIENT SOUTH OF YPRES; TAKE 5,000 PRISONERS IN RESISTLESS RUSH AFTER MINES DESTROY MESSINES RIDGE

Lloyd George, Awakened at Hour Battle Began, Heard Mine Explosions in Flanders, 140 Miles Away

LONDON, June 7.—The tremendous mine explosions which opened the British attack on Wytschaete Bend were heard by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, who was staying for the night at his residence, Walton Heath.

The plans for the attack had been long maturing, and when the preparations were perfected, the Premier was acquainted with the exact hour that it was intended to open it. Accordingly, on retiring last night Mr. Lloyd George gave orders to be called at 3 o'clock this morning, on the chance of being able to hear the explosions.

The Premier and other members of the household clearly heard the tremendous detonations, as also did persons in the Premier's official residence in London, who supposed that they were the sounds of heavy guns until they learned later from dispatches that they came from the explosion of mines.

From London to the region where the British mines were exploded along the German front the distance is 130 to 140 miles.

VIENNA CLAIMS 27,000 PRISONERS

Says Upward of 10,500 Italians Have Been Captured in the Last Three Days.

GREAT BATTLE STILL ON

Repulse of Heavy Austrian Attacks in the Trentino and Carso Region Reported by Rome.

LONDON, June 7.—The capture of more than 10,000 Italians in three days is claimed in the Austrian official statement issued on Wednesday. The total prisoners since May 12 number 27,000 according to today's communication, which reports the taking of 530 additional men. Following is the text of Wednesday's statement:

Italian Theatre.—The enemy yesterday exhausted himself in fruitless attacks between the Vipacco Valley and the sea intended to wipe out the defeat he suffered in the last few days on the Carso Plateau. His assaults were shattered. Our troops, by storming a height near Jamiano, enlarged their success and in fierce battles maintained all ground won.

According to preliminary reports the prisoners in the last three days have been increased to 256 officers, including four staff officers, and 10,000 men. Some Italian regiments fell into our hands unwounded, with nearly the whole of their effectives. For instance, the Eighty-sixth Regiment with 2,868 men, the Sixty-ninth Regiment with 1,932 men, and Seventy-first Regiment with 1,831 men. The brigades of Verona, Syracuse, Puglia, and Ancona, in whose ranks these units fought, were annihilated. In a tunnel near San Giovanni, a large field hospital was captured. The battlefield is covered with Italian corpses.

On the moonlit night of the 5th Italian airmen visited towns and places far behind our front. In the Austrian interior they came as far as Laibach, in Tyrol as far as Bozen, in addition to raiding the coastal district and Carinthia. Some inhabitants were killed, but there was no material damage.

The official statement issued today reads as follows:

On the Isonzo last evening the enemy continued with the greatest tenacity his attempts to recapture at all costs the positions we wrested from him on Monday. The battlefield of Jamiano was again the theatre of a struggle of the most violent character.

The Italian mass attacks collapsed everywhere with heavy losses. Thirty officers and 500 men remained in our hands, making the total of prisoners captured since May 12 exceed 27,000.

In the Gail Valley an Italian battle biplane was shot down, and both the occupants captured uninjured.

On the same day our assaulting troops successfully penetrated enemy positions in the Dreizinnen region. Yesterday there was livelier firing by the Italian guns in the Sugana Valley and on the plateau of the Seven Communities.

Rome Reports All Attacks Repelled.

ROME, June 7.—Repulse of an Austrian attacking force on the Trentino front is announced in today's statement from the War Office. In the sector above Trieste the Austrians, heavily reinforced, made violent attacks. After an all-day battle they were repulsed completely.

In the Trentino there was normal artillery fighting, together with small engagements among patrols. In the night the enemy attacked in force in the Bachre Valley, but was repulsed with losses.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery, energetically answered by our batteries, concentrated its fire as usual on Gorizia and other inhabited localities on the plain.

On the Carso yesterday the enemy, reinforced by numerous fresh troops withdrawn from another theatre, was unusually active. Violent attacks were made on our positions from Hill 247, south of Versic, to the houses on Hill 81, east of Jamiano. These positions were strenuously defended by the infantry of the Sixty-first Division. The engagement lasted during the whole day with varying fortune, but in the evening the enemy was completely repulsed and the positions remained firmly in our possession. Another attempted attack from Flondar, in the direction of Sablici, was stopped promptly by our fire before it developed. During the various engagements we took 202 prisoners, including four officers.

Two of our bombing squadrons carried out important raids. One squadron, following the valley of the Adige River to its confluence with the Noce River, successfully bombed military works near Mezolombardo, north of

Continued

BERLIN ADMITS FRONT IS BROKEN

Official Report Comments on the Violence of the Fighting at Messines.

CLAIMS AISNE SUCCESS

Carried French Positions on a Mile-and-a-Quarter Front, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, June 7, (via London.)—"In the Wytschaete salient the enemy has broken into our foremost position zone," says the German War Office bulletin. It adds:

"The fluctuating battle still continues violently."

The day report stated that the battle in Flanders had flared up after the most extensive explosions and the most violent drum fire.

The same bulletin asserted that German troops yesterday captured French positions over a front of nearly one and a quarter miles along the Chemin-des-Dames front south of Pargny-Filain, in the Aisne region.

The official statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Between Ypres and Armentières the artillery battle has raged with undiminished force since yesterday. Early this morning the battle in Flanders flared up fully with infantry attacks by the British, after extensive explosions and the most violent drumfire.

Also from La Bassée Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe the activity of the artillery continued with extraordinary violence. At Hulluch, Loos, Lievin, and Roeux strong British local attacks before daybreak this morning resulted in failure.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Shortly after the lower Rhineland fusiliers had brought a number of prisoners out of French trenches after bitter hand-to-hand fighting on the Pinon-Jouy road and had drawn the attention of the enemy to this sector, parts of our Meningen, Hanoverian, Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg regiments took possession early in the morning of enemy positions on the Chemin-des-Dames to the south of Pargny-Filain, over an extent of nearly two kilometers. Effectively supported by our artillery, mine throwers and aviators, and accompanied by pioneers and troops of the Seventh Storming Battalion, which has especially distinguished itself in the last few weeks, the companies, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, captured the objectives which they were ordered to take. Afterward violent waves of fire and strong enemy counterattacks were delivered against the captured line. These counterattacks lasted into the night and were all repulsed.

Fourteen officers and 543 men were taken prisoners and one revolver cannon, fifteen machine guns and several grenade throwers were captured.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—Nothing of importance occurred yesterday.

Eight British airplanes were shot down in aerial battles, one of them by Lieutenant Voss, who thereby won his thirty-fourth aerial victory.

CHURCHILL HEADS BRITISH AIR BOARD

Succeeds Viscount Cowdray—G. H. Roberts, Labor Leader, Now Minister of Pensions.

LONDON, June 7.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill has accepted the Chairmanship of the British Air Board, in succession to Viscount Cowdray.

George H. Roberts, Labor Member of Parliament, will succeed George Nicoll Barnes as Minister of Pensions.

Winston Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty when the war began and he was 40 years of age. He was severely criticised for certain naval measures he was said to have fathered, and for losses that had attended the British fleet—the sinking of the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue by a German submarine in the North Sea, the loss of Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron off Chile, and the Gallipoli fiasco—and when the Asquith Ministry was reconstructed in May, 1915, and made a coalition Cabinet, he was relegated to the post of Chancellor of Lancaster, which he filled without salary until the following November, when he resigned and went to the front with the rank of Colonel. Since then he has written much on the war and, as a member of Parliament from Dundee, has made several notable speeches in the House of Commons, principally in defense of his policy while First Lord. The Dardanelles Commission charged that what he took from experts to be a hearty approval of his naval plans, was merely their academic acknowledgement to him as their superior officer.

After a bout of dissipation, drink two bottles of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters. It settles everything. Adv.

HAIG STRIKES AT NEW POINT

Positions Held by Germans 2½ Years Are Won in a Few Hours.

EXPLOSIONS GIVE SIGNAL

Million Pounds of Explosives Are Set Off, Then Guns Begin Fiercest Fire of War.

AND ARMY SWEEPS FORWARD

Messines, Wytschaete, Oosttaverne, and Other Points Captured from the Dazed Foe.

LONDON, June 7.—By a terrific blow south of Ypres today, preceded by gigantic mine operations and accompanied by the most intense artillery fire of the war, General Haig's troops smashed in the strong German salient which for two and a half years had dominated the British positions from the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge.

The ridge itself was stormed in the first rush of the British soldiers, who attacked on a nine-mile front from southeast of Ypres, near Observation Ridge, to Ploegsteert Wood, north of Armentières. Messines and Wytschaete fell at once into the victors' hands with many other strongly fortified positions.

Later the drive was resumed and Oosttaverne, nearly a mile east of Wytschaete, was captured with the entire defense system east of that village on a front of five miles.

More than five thousand German prisoners had been officially reported taken up to 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and there were more coming. An uncounted number of trench mortars, machine guns, and larger guns have been captured by the British.

Biggest Attack Since Vimy.

According to opinion here, the day's operations, which the Reuter correspondent at the front styles "a brilliant success for the British arms," were the heaviest attack made by Haig since the drive that took Vimy Ridge. The Second Army, under General Sir Herbert C. O. Plumer, took part in the operations and his forces included English, Irish, Australians, and New Zealanders.

The attack had been preceded by a fortnight's intense bombardment, which was more than usually necessary, as the German positions on this part of the line north of the Lys were very strong. The object was to wipe out the salient and at the same time relieve the pressure on Ypres, which has been under bombardment since the Germans failed in their attempt to break through there more than two years ago.

The drive began soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, when 1,000,000 pounds of explosive, placed under the German positions, were exploded almost simultaneously. Thereupon the guns opened their chorus of death, the fire at its maximum exceeding the climax of the Arras battle, it is estimated, by 20 per cent. at least.

The Reuter correspondent comments on the suddenness of the attack:

"That the Germans were taken by surprise is proved by the fact that the Twenty-third Bavarian Regiment was being relieved at the moment the attack opened.

"Aerial observers report that the enemy appears to be massing his reserves in the vicinity of Warneton and upon the Ypres-Comines road."

Official Accounts of Successes.

The War Office statement this afternoon, giving the first official word of the great drive, says:

"We attacked at 3:10 o'clock this morning German positions on the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, on a front of over nine miles.

"We have everywhere captured our first objectives and further progress is reported to be satisfactory along the whole front of attack.

"Numbers of prisoners are reported already to be reaching the collection stations."

The official bulletin tonight, telling the story of the day, reads:

Our operations south of Ypres have been continued methodically throughout the day and have been attended by complete success.

The Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, which for over two and a half years has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient, was stormed by our troops this morning.

In this attack we captured the village of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defense systems, including many strongly organized woods and defended localities on a front of over nine miles, from south of La Douve Brook to north of Mont Sorrel.

Later in the day our troops again moved forward in accordance with the planned operation and carried the village of Oosttaverne and the enemy's rearward defense system, east of the village, on a front of over five miles.

In the course of this advance an attempt to counterattack against the southern portion of our new positions was completely broken up by our artillery fire.

The enemy's casualties in today's fighting were heavy. In addition to his other losses, up to 4:30 in the afternoon, over 5,000 German prisoners passed through the collecting stations. Others are still to be brought in.

We also captured a number of guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

There was again great activity in the air yesterday, with many fights. Five hostile formations, one of which consisted of over thirty machines, were attacked with superior forces and casualties, in the course of the fight-

the nine German airplanes were brought down. At least nine others were driven down out of control. Six of our airplanes are missing.

Says Ypres Is Avenged.

A staff correspondent of The Associated Press with the British armies says of the day's events:

"The British armies struck today on a new front and won a victory which supplements the successes at Arras during the past two months. The Germans, though apparently aware that the blow was coming and seemingly prepared to meet it, were driven from their hold on Messines Ridge, opposite Ypres, which, with the help of the French and British in turn, has held out against all the massed attacks the Germans could fling against it, including the first great surprise of poison gas as a means of warfare.

"Ypres in a sense was avenged today, for Messines Ridge has been the vantage point from which the Germans have poured torrents of shells into the stricken city. The British also wiped off an old score against the Germans, for they held the ridge in October, 1914, and with thin forces and practically no artillery fought vainly to hold it when the Prussian troops massed their overpowering weapons of war against it.

"Today's attack lacked many of the elements of surprise which accompanied the battle of Arras and the successful storming of Vimy Ridge. The Germans knew that a big push was to be made and had plenty of time to prepare for defense. Prisoners taken today, however, declared that the bombardment of Vimy was child's play compared with the gunfire turned upon Messines Ridge. This fire reached its climax just as dawn was graying the eastern skies.

"Today's successes proved another triumph for British artillery. As the fighting was wholly on Belgian soil, however, the Belgian artillery, stationed some distance north of the actual line of attack, lent aid with a violent bombardment of the German positions within range of its varied calibred weapons.

"Messines Ridge is a low-lying promontory extending along the greater part of today's fighting front. It is an insignificant bit of ground to look at from below. At its greatest height it rises barely seventy meters (225 feet) above sea level.

"The surrounding country is so low and flat, however, that Messines had an observation value practically incalculable. It dominated the northern half of the British line in the west, and no operations of a large character could be planned without its possession.

"Seventy meters is not a great height, but when one has been sitting at twenty or thirty meters with the enemy looking down and pouring shot and shell incessantly about you, possession of the higher ground means a victory of supreme importance.

"Today's attack was accompanied by all the arts and devilries of latter-day war. The enemy guns and gun crews had been bached for days in gas shells sent over by the long-range British guns. The night was filled with red incendiary flame. Shells that spurted molten metal in surging streams of golden rain crashed in appalling number about the heads of the defending soldiers. High explosive and shrapnel fire was carried out with such rapidity that the very earth writhed under the force of the attack.

"Mines that had taken two years to dig and fill with an overwhelming explosive broke into an avalanche of flaming destruction in the half light of dawn. Hill 60, of evil renown, always the nearest menace to Ypres, went up with other strong points under the impulse of hundreds of tons of a secret explosive compound.

"The mining plans had been so great and so carefully made that the British knew that, even if they did not affect the strategy of the situation, they would at least materially change geography. However, both strategically and geographically the assaults were victorious, and all the corps and divisions employed reported tonight that their objectives had been reached and maintained.

"There has been good fighting throughout the day, although the artillery success had made the infantry assaults comparatively easy. Late today the Germans were reported massing in two flanking positions apparently for heavy counterattack. The British meantime, however, had brought their guns far forward on the ridge and were prepared."

An early afternoon dispatch from the same correspondent says:

"The British attack, begun today, two months after the offensive campaign burst into flame at Arras, was carried out in that slender arm of Belgium saved nearly three years ago from the German invasion. The blow was struck on a front of approximately ten miles against the high ground known as the Messines ridge.

"The possessor of that ridge has that great military advantage, direct observation. The British obscured that observation this morning with one of the most effective smoke barrages ever set up.

"The attack came before dawn, with the full moon still high in the heavens.

"Mine explosions were the signals for the turning on of the British guns. These mine operations, the most gigantic yet carried out in the war, completely dazed the Germans.

"More than 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives had been placed under the German forward positions during the last twelve months, and the upheaval of a score of separate mines spread panic among the Kaiser's troops, already harassed as they had been, to the point of distraction by seven days and nights of fire from the greatest concentration of guns on a given front since the war began. The battle of Arras had reached the ultimate in this respect, but today's bombardment was carried out by 20 per cent. more guns, especially weapons of heavy calibre.

"The big guns were employed in dropping a curtain of fire that swept before the British attacking units. Meanwhile other guns were hurling high explosive shells against all the German communications, while still others were spraying the German batteries with a deluge of gas shells.

"As a result of this artillery co-operation the German guns were effectually silenced during the first stages of the attack and the British casualties were consequently light.

Take Positions on Schedule.

"It was not long after the battle began that word came from all sectors of the fighting front that the various objectives had been taken on schedule time. The British rush took them well over the ridge, where they began entrenching.

"First came the report that Messines Village was captured. Then came word that the hospice of Lenfer and Zareeba (Zareeba) had fallen and that Wytschaete, in the very nose of the German salient, just south of the Ypres salient, was being surrounded.

"'Important trench positions were taken all the way from Observatory Ridge, southeast of Ypres, to Ploegsteert Wood, north of Armientières. One of the most formidable of these was Damstrasse, which the British fire had all but obliterated. Other positions taken were known as the 'Ungodly Trench,' 'Schnitzel Farma,' and 'Battlewood.'

"The tanks were in the thick of the fighting, and from all accounts were doing splendid work.

"More than 1,000 Germans were taken prisoners early in the engagement.

"All of them say that the officers had been expecting the attack, but were taken completely by surprise by the hour at which it was launched and the fury with which it was carried forward.

"The commanders had been rushing guns and new divisions to this front during the last two weeks. Orders captured by the advancing troops urged the Germans to hold against the British at all costs.

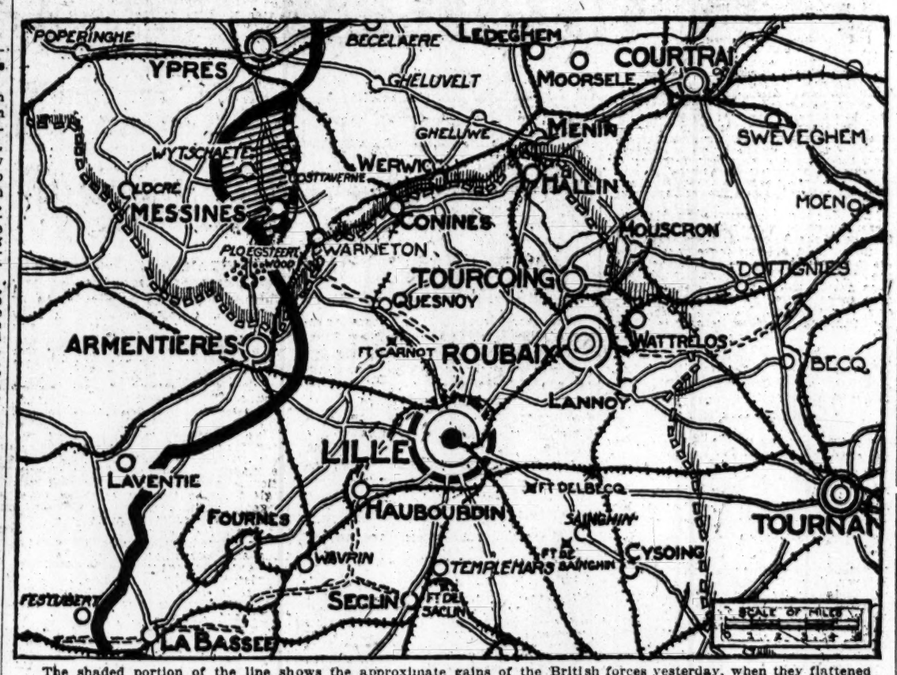
"If all of today's gains are held, the pressure on poor Ypres, which has resisted every effort of the Germans, will be effectually relieved. Not much is left of Ypres but bits of crumbling walls and brick dust, but the British have held it as the last important landmark which survived in the little kingdom overrun by the Germans in their dash against France."

The Ypres-Armentières sector, which has been the scene of much furious fighting in the war, has seen no general action since June, 1917, when the Germans began a concentrated attack there. After gaining some ground they were repulsed by the Canadians and, finally subsided as the battle of the Somme, begun July 1, developed sixty-five miles to the south.

The front in general has remained about as Foch and von Kluck left it after their race to the sea, following the battle of the Marne in October, 1914. The German bulge between Ypres and Armentières was about three miles wide on the western front and three deep.

Lille is about five miles east from the most advanced British position.

Scene of the New British Offensive in Belgium.



The shaded portion of the line shows the approximate gains of the British forces yesterday, when they flattened out the menacing German salient, lying between Ypres and Armentieres.

HOPES NAVIES WILL HUNT GERMANS OUT

American Ships Ready to Take an Active Part, Arthur Pollen Says.

WOULD TIGHTEN BLOCKADE

Land and Water Speculates on the Possibility of Norwegian Aid Against German Bases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—Land and Water publishes this week an American number devoted to articles on the entry of the United States into the war. Arthur Pollen, writing on American naval co-operation and discussing the possibility that the German submarine warfare may bring Norway in on the side of the Allies, says:

"With eighteen battleships whose aggregate gun power is vastly superior to that of the whole German battle and battle cruiser fleet, the Americans are in a position, should Norway elect for belligerency, to establish a North Sea base directly threatening both the Sound, Hellgoland and the exits of the German fleet, which would have a far more profound effect on North Sea strategy than the mere menace of the German battle fleet implies. For it must not be forgotten that one of the main advantages that the enemy has derived from the neutrality of the Scandinavians is his liberty to use their territorial waters either for running cargoes directly into his own harbors or into those of countries powerless to resist his demand that contraband should be shipped through to him.

"With Norwegian territorial waters no longer neutral, and with the Sound no longer an open passage, the problem of a closer blockade is entirely revolutionized. Add to this that American belligerency gives to the alliance a new power of checking the shipping of supplies ultimately destined for the enemy, and an entirely new situation is created.

Hopes for a New Sea Offensive.

"But there is another question to which attention has been directed here more than once during the last six months, and that is the possibility of direct offensive operations against German bases. I am still of the opinion that such operations cannot be undertaken with any hope of success without special preparations which may take six months or more to complete. The character of those preparations, the special construction which they will involve, the demands they will make on the shipbuilding, gun-making and munition producing capacities of the older and new belligerents, need not be specified; but it is clear that here again the whole character of the problem is changed by the fact that the American navy is ready to take a most active part.

Another article in Land and Water by "An Onlooker in America," dealing with American unpreparedness for war, says:

"Superficially the parallel between England in 1914 and conditions in the United States today is as striking as it is depressing. The same amateurishness in Government circles, the same 'life as usual' atmosphere, somewhat disturbed by hysteria, throughout the country. One looks in vain for a sign of any great national impulse; one realizes that the American public, like the British public before the war, has had its moral and physical energies dulled by a too steady peace and too assidous worship at the altars of a sheltered individualism. The United States, in fact, is suffering from too much liberalism of the pacifist domestic-energy variety.

"The United States has not yet a war Government, any more than Great Britain had one at the start; and long after the start. There is much confusion in Washington. The department spirit is willing, but the organization is not. Professional politicians and bureaucrats jostle each other hopelessly. The War Department, with its pacifist Secretary and its sometimes rather superannuated soldier chiefs of divisions, has yet to get down to business. The Navy Department, with a politician of the Bryan type at its head, while it has a better instrument to work with, has not yet laid its plans for co-operation with the Allies as they would have been laid in Utopia. It may be doubted, in fact, whether, outside of finance, the immediate result of the Balfour and Viviani missions will be quite what an enthusiastic press expects."

Praise for the Aid of Our Navy.

In its editorial article, however, Land and Water does not support these views. It says:

"As a nation the United States has thrown its full force into this struggle for righteousness. Its destroyers quite a lane of security for our food ships; its stupendous wealth is placed at the disposal of its allies, and the financial future rendered free from harrassing doubt. The organization of its food supplies has been taken in hand, and it will not be long before the first companies of its armies are training in those wonderful schools for war that have been formed in France. * * *

"It is nearly two months since America took up arms, and already she has made her power apparent on the sea, and the first signs of it on land are visible. There has been no waste of time, but, as all fighting nations have found to their cost—Germany among them—war cannot be rushed if victory be the goal."

One feature of the Land and Water American number is a full page cartoon entitled: "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" reproduced by courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This, says Land and Water, "promises to become a classic among cartoons, for it so exactly hits off the spirit in which the United States has entered the war. Germany is to be taught what the 'freedom of the seas' really means—a phrase which she only adopted in order to abuse and misapply."

SHIP SILVER SHELL SANK A SUBMARINE

Continued from Page 1.

Secretary Daniels said today, "and we are now considering promotion for Clark, who well desirves it."

The other members of the Silver Shell's gun crew were George R. Briner, Jameson, Md.; Thomas F. Atwell, Providence, R. I.; Frank Brousseau, Southbridge, Mass.; Joseph S. Celone, Ansonia, Conn.; Donald F. Chisholm, Jersey City; Walter R. Horn, Boston; Thomas J. Leahy, Springfield, Mass.; William Martens, Brooklyn; Leo Maurer, New York City; Jerrie L. Patterson, Forsythe County, Ga.; Lawrence B. Ray, Burnsville, N. C.; Herman L. Seedorf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Navy Department received word some days ago of the action between the Silver Shell and the submarine. Inquiries were made promptly of the naval gun crew at the port where the ship had arrived and the account of the battle was confirmed. Secretary Daniels said his advices added nothing to the details of the fight already published.

As Turret Captain of the dreadnought Arkansas, Clark has held high rating among warrant officers of the navy, and was selected to command the guard on the Silver Shell because of his ability, proved through years of naval service. In some other instances warrant officers are in command of the gun crews, although in the majority of cases the men are under commissioned officers.

Secretary Daniels did not say what grade he was contemplating in the promotion for Clark.

The Silver Shell is the steamer referred to in yesterday's State Department announcement as having sunk a German submarine after an exchange of sixty shots in a running fight of an hour and a half.

The State Department did not announce the name of the steamer because it has been this Government's policy not to disclose the names of ships having engagements with submersibles, because officials feel it marks the ship for further attack, as they believe was the case with the Mongolia. That vessel, after having once been identified in a submarine encounter, has repeatedly been attacked, as though the submarine flotilla had set about especially to destroy the vessel which had the temerity to engage it with such persistence. It has been the policy also not to identify the gun crews on merchant ships, so as not to add to their hardships in case of capture. The British have followed this same policy because, in cases where the Germans have identified a gun crew or a commander as having attacked or sunk one of their submarines, they have subjected the prisoners to unusual severity.

The Silver Shell is a steamship of 5,600 tons, owned by the Shell Oil Company of California. She sailed from America early in May with a crew of forty-three men, of whom fifteen are Americans. Her commander comes from New York.

RESCUED BY U. S. DESTROYER.

Survivors of U-Boat Attack Were Being Shelled in Their Boats.

Twenty men of the crews of the Russian bark Lynton and the Norwegian bark Madura, arrived at this port yesterday on an armed liner. Their vessels were sunk by torpedoes off the Irish coast and within sight of each other. The men in the small boats were rescued by a United States destroyer which arrived in time to prevent the exterminating of the Madura's crew by shell fire. Two of her men were killed and seven wounded. The undersea boat submerged as soon as the destroyer hove in sight and before a single shot could be fired at her by the American vessel.

The Lynton was bound to a British port from Pensacola and the Madura from Mobile. They were nearing their journeys' end and were within a few miles of each other when the U-boat came upon them. The Lynton was torpedoed first. She remained afloat long enough for her crew to launch and get into the small boats without loss of life. It was apparently right after the torpedo had exploded against her hull that the men on the submarine sighted the Madura, then only a faint outline in the distance.

Leaving the crew of the Lynton to take to the boats without molestation the submarine turned and sped toward the Norwegian bark. Survivors of the Lynton said that the crew of the Madura had gained their boats and were pulling away from their craft when the U-boat opened fire upon them. The gunners were getting the range, and one of the shells had struck a boat, killing two men and wounding several others. It was about this time that the destroyer appeared, and the U-boat submerged as soon as she came into view.

MRS. CLARK VERY PROUD.

Turret Captain's Wife Says They Both Came of Fighting Stock.

A proud woman is Mrs. Ada Clark, wife of William J. Clark, a turret Captain of the battleship Arkansas, who, temporarily assigned to command the gun crew of the American steamer Silver Shell, fought a successful sea fight with a German U-boat. Mrs. Clark is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, at 81 Wells Avenue, Jamaica, Queens. They moved there from Harlem only last Tuesday.

"The first news I received was when reporters came to the house to see me," said Mrs. Clark yesterday. "I had heard no word from my husband since he sailed on the Silver Shell on May 10, although I had been expecting him home next week. He is not permitted to write to me while he is on duty, and I knew I could hear from him through official channels only if something happened to him.

"No, I don't worry about my husband while he is away. He and I both come of fighting families. My father was in the navy twelve years. He was on board the old Richmond when General Grant made his trip around the world. My husband has been in the navy since he was 17, and he is 30 now. Two of my brothers joined the navy two months ago and are now in training. My husband has two brothers who are military men.

"I guess they can't say that the Clarks and Trues are not doing their bit for our country.

"When Will comes home I guess we'll have quite a celebration. We'll try to make it a family reunion, and have all our soldirs and sailors here who are not on duty. My husband's enlistment expores next November, but he will reenlist."

ACCUSES AMERICA OF FAILING ALLIES

Berlin Post Asserts That We Are Niggardly in Giving Financial Aid.

DERIDE MILITARY EFFORTS

German Editors Scoff at "an Army of 20 Doctors," and Say Conscription Won't Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 7.—Discussing the part that the United States is likely to play in the European war, the Post of Berlin assumes an attitude of scorn. It calls Roosevelt an opéra bouffe General and, expressing doubts as to effective recruiting for the American Army, tries to persuade its readers that there is a growing feeling in the United States against compulsory service.

Undoubtedly intelligent people in Germany are not taken in by this talk, but the Hohenzollern annexationist party is playing up contempt of America in order to induce the masses to continue fighting.

"By so much," says the Post, "as the Allies rejoiced when America declared war, by so much are the difficulties of their Governments and press increased now that the exaggerated expectation of their people must be brought down to the level of the realization that America's help is only economic and financial. So one disappointment follows another. That America's military cannot be expected within a definite period is easily recognized, as millionaires' armies do not grow over night."

The Post continues its argument by saying that even economically America cannot lend the unlimited help of which she has been supposed capable, and which the Allies required and demanded, owing to the unfavorable harvest and the increasing cost of commodities, and especially on account of the German submarines. The paper asserts that economically America has not come up to expectations and has been holding back financially, and is in no way inclined to give up her policy of usury and risk the money she has made so quickly and easily by the war. It says that the allied press has been obliged to calm its impatient readers by fantastic tales about the efforts the United States is putting forth, with 3,000 wooden submarine chasers and then 10,000 steel ships, owing to lack of wood for the former.

"All this beautiful music of the future, to which the people's increasing opposition to compulsory service makes a doleful accompaniment, will hardly help the impatience and disappointment of the Western nations. After four months of war the first American 'army' comes in the shape of a Red Cross section with twenty doctors!"

The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch from Washington of April 10, in which it was stated that America would not send troops to Europe until the army had been increased to 1,000,000 men. Commenting on this statement, the German paper remarks that eight weeks have elapsed since that statement was made, and that no changes have taken place.

"America," it says, "appears to have forgotten the motto, 'Time is money.' She is in no hurry to sacrifice her men, but, as formerly, will pay the Allies only by supporting well-paying business enterprises."

The Zeitung says that the chief reason for America's step was to obtain strong support for her future position in world politics, and for this the declaration of war was convenient; but it does not follow that her great armament schemes are directed against Germany. The German press repeats this latter argument continually, parrot-like, hoping to convey sinister suggestions that America expects future trouble elsewhere than in Europe.

The Kreuz-Zeitung asserts that lack of men is beginning to be felt by the Entente, and that at a recent meeting of Generals and Admirals the chief question was the scarcity of soldiers. It says that England can no longer help her allies in this respect, and that Premier Lloyd George therefore declared that he would apply to Washington for aid. Since then, it says, America has adopted universal service, but it has apparently not met with approval, according to reports, and President Wilson has been obliged to issue a warning to Americans who have been trying to escape service. The Kreuz-Zeitung asks if this opposition is due to the well-known American hatred of military service or to disapproval of President Wilson's war policy, and says that in any event the Allies' high expectations based on America's declaration of war have been considerably diminished.

10,000 IN STOCKHOLM RIOT.

Socialist Leader Tried in Vain to Quiet Agitators.

STOCKHOLM, June 6, (via London, June 7.)—One man was severely wounded and a score were slightly hurt in the clash between the workers and the police before the Riksdag Building on Tuesday. For some days previously the Socialists of the Left had been urging the workers to cease work on Tuesday and demonstrate before the Parliament building when the Socialist interpellations regarding revision of the Constitution, shorter workdays, and higher wages were to be answered by Premier Swarts. Some agitators openly advocated violence.

Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, attempted to prevent trouble by appealing in the Social Demokraten for peaceable behavior. Many factories stopped work at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the employes marched to the Riksdag. They found the approaches to the building and to the royal palace guarded by police and soldiers. The crowd was noisy and threatening and tried to overturn a street car. The mounted police charged and drove the crowd back, while M. Branting emerged from the Riksdag and vainly attempted to persuade the demonstrators to leave the vicinity.

The mob made an attempt to rush the police, who charged fiercely, with drawn swords. Many heads were slashed, and other rioters were knocked down and trampled upon. The platoon of soldiers guarding the bridge leading to the palaced fixed bayonets and loaded their rifles, but did not fire. There was much bottle and stone throwing, but ultimately the police triumphed and the mob melted away.

URGES POST-WAR PLAN TO STOP U-BOATS

Sydenham Would Have America Threaten to Close Ports to German Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Sydenham made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES today:

"The Allies watch with the warmest appreciation the great efforts which the American Government and people are taking to bring their forces to bear in the fight for the freedom of nations from the dark menace of Prussian militarism and for just reparation to its victims. Already the co-operation of the gallant American Navy and the generous assistance of other kinds are beginning to bear fruit in the common cause.

"The complete success of registration is a striking proof of the spirit which animates the people, now brought face to face with the realities of war. The military effects of America's intervention, which German papers have scornfully discounted, will tell heavily in the future; but time presses.

"Every day adds to the appalling total of slaughter on land and sea and to the suffering of mankind. There is one step which might be taken with far-reaching and immediate results. The United States is bound by no treaty to the Allies. It desires nothing for itself; it can make any conditions of peace it chooses, and the one certain feature of the post-war situation is that it will be absolutely free to carry out any policy on which it may decide.

"It was forced into the war by a system of barbarous piracy and murder at sea, which still proceeds, and upon which the hopes of Germany centre.

"There seems to be nothing to prevent the American Government from announcing that after a fixed date, say July 1, for every merchant ship, belligerent or neutral, sunk in violation of conditions which the President has clearly laid down, one month, and for every hospital ship four months, shall elapse after peace has been concluded during which total period no German ship shall enter or leave any American port or make use of the Panama Canal. Is it not possible that such an announcement would put an immediate end to the shocking outrages now being committed every day and probable that all commercial interests in Germany would at once be directed to secure speedy peace?

"If this view is correct, America could by a stroke of the pen render an incalculable service to humanity, while vindicating in the most effective way her strong protest against the special form of barbarism for which Germany is responsible."

VIENNA NOW CLAIMS 27,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

Trent. The other caused renewed destruction of the aidings at St. Pietro, on the Lubiana Railway. All our machines returned safely.

AUSTRIANS USE 2,000 GUNS.

100,000 Men Also Attacking New Italian Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 7.—General Boroevic, having obtained from the Austrian supreme command very heavy reinforcements to meet Cadorna's drive, began four days ago at dawn a terrific counterattack by opening with 2,000 cannon on the newly won line being organized by the Italians from the Carzo to the sea—from the source of the Gorno Torrent to the mouth of the Timavo River.

From that moment, the battle has continued without cessation, every yard of ground being contested desperately. The earth trembles and the roads rock under the deafening thunder of the guns as motor ambulances pass to and fro on them at fantastic speed, and the whole firmament is athrob with the motors of innumerable aircraft.

The scene at night is a veritable phantasmagoria that the mind refuses to grasp and the pen to depict. Airships, airplanes, and hydroaeroplanes move swiftly in the moonlight, amid flaring rockets and starshells, pursued by the flashes of the anti-aircraft guns that follow inmplacably their every twist and turn, like eyes of fire, as the enemy flying squadrons seek vainly to search our rear. At intervals the sky bursts into flames for an instant and the world seems to be on fire as a shell finds its billet in an ammunition dump.

Under cover of this combined bombardment by land and air Austrian infantry attacks en masse were launched at various points with the double object of interfering with the work of consolidating their new positions upon which the Italians are steadily engaged and of masking the movements of supports brought up in vast numbers from the Galician front.

East of Gorizia all defenses were completely leveled by the rain of high explosives that beat upon them for long hours, but then the onrushing Austrians encountered an insurmountable barrier in the Italian infantry and machine guns. Starting from the village of Faiti with fixed bayonets, King Victor's soldiers with irresistible élan stormed and reoccupied almost all the positions they had been forced to fall back from. Between Castagnevizza and Jamiano they withstood nine counterattacks.

After ninety hours in the tornado of fire from the great concentration of enemy guns the Italians occupy the line from Flondar to Hill 144. The Austrian counteroffensive in which 100,000 men were engaged has failed.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA CHEERS WASHINGTON

Officials Hopeful That Revolution Will Yet Prove One of War's Triumphs.

KRONSTADT TROUBLE OVER

Kerensky Faces Critics in Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and Wins—Army Idolizes Him.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Encouraging improvement in the Russian situation was reported in official dispatches today telling of stricter discipline in the army, which was seriously threatened by the political upheaval and the sweeping away of all caste. This is assumed to be a result of the efforts of Minister of War Kerensky, who has been touring the fronts.

Official reports from Russia always have been much more optimistic than press dispatches and consistently have scouted the idea of a separate peace. This has upheld confidence among State Department officials, who hope that the revolution, though throwing the allied offensives on the Belgian, French, and Italian fronts entirely out of gear, in the end will prove one of democracy's great triumphs of the war.

The great effort here now is to be friendly and sympathetic toward the provisional authorities at Petrograd rather than distrustful and intrusive. The Government has adopted a firm policy of not allowing the slightest suspicion to arise that it is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, while at the same time standing ready and anxious to be of all aid possible whenever the hint is given.

Prompt settlement of the Kronstadt trouble when radicals broke away from the Provisional Government to found a separate administration, has strengthened the belief here that Russia will find its own way out. Reports at present, officials indicate, are very much out of perspective as they centre largely on the sensational and upon Petrograd, without much consideration of the great Russia outside.

The anti-annexation, anti-indemnity program of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is not literally interpreted here as opposing territorial readjustments in the spirit of self-government and national development which the Russians themselves proclaim they are fighting for. The first is thought only to forbid actual conquest, and the second the imposition of punitive indemnities such as Germany placed upon France when she extorted $1,000,000,000 from her in 1871.

It is not thought, for instance, that Russia would restore to the Turk the great Province of Armenia, or object to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta. Other questions as to the Balkans, the Dalmatian coast, and the German colonies are admittedly so controversial that they can be worked out only by negotiation.

Consequently, it is felt in official quarters here that while at first sight the Russian program appears to be in conflict with the readjustments desired by the Allies, a detailed examination shows it not to be so in spite of the insidious [illegible] to ments from Austria and Germany show that the Central Empires still desire actual conquest.

ATTACKS ON KERENSKY CEASE.

Petrograd Clerks Threaten to Strike for Six-Hour Day, but Back Down.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—The atmosphere is distinctly thundery in Russia, but whether a storm is coming on no one can say. Last week conditions seemed to be preparing for a violent assault on Kerensky, but one day, as if at a given signal, the attacks ceased, and last night, in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Kerensky himself, just back, sunburnt from his campaign at the front, was vociferously cheered, while the handful of his opponents vainly beat the air.

Last week again the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Kronstadt started a fresh sensation by declaring itself independent of the Provisional Government. On Sunday the Petrograd Council sent M. Cheidze, Gotz, and Anisimoff to argue with the recalcitrant Kronstadtians. The delegates pleaded after the manner of the times and in the language of the times and finally succeeded in bringing the islanders to reason. The incident has been closed with the recognition of the Provisional Government.

The menace of an industrial storm is again continually harassing. The technical and clerical staffs of 120 Petrograd factories demanded a six-hour day and a large increase in wages, and threatened to strike if their demands were not conceded. After desperate bargaining they gave in on the six-hour day and most other points and the strike was averted, whether for long, who knows.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—The Kronstadt incident is closed. The local committee of Soldiers' and Workmens' Delegates has recognized the authority of the Provisional Government.

The so-called republic surrendered unconditionally. The peace agreement was signed by Anatole Lamanoff, President of the Kronstadt Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. It was negotiated on behalf of the Provisional Government by M. Tsereteli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, who arrived in Kronstadt on Tuesday.

The negotiations at first were carried on with the Kronstadt executive. The Ministers then addressed the full council, and finally made speeches to crowds in the streets. The peace agreement says:

"In accord with the decision of a majority of the Petrograd Council of Deputies, which acknowledges that the present Provisional Government is invested with complete authority in the State, we on our side also recognize that authority."

Kronstadt further agrees to submit its choice of civil administrators for the approval of the Provisional Government, making them responsible to Petrograd. An overwhelming majority of the Kronstadt Council of Deputies voted for the surrender.

PLANS OF BAKHMETIEFF.

New Russian Envoy's Stay Is Only to be Temporary.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Clothed with extraordinary powers beyond those usually exercised by an Ambassador, Professor Boris Bakhmetieff, now on his way to Washington at the head of the special Russian Mission, is charged with the duty of correlating all the functions of the various Russian purchasing commissioners now in the United States, in addition to assuming the full duties of resident Ambassador here. At the same time he will retain his present position of [illegible] Minister of Commerce [illegible] Cabinet of the [illegible], which is an [illegible] Washington [illegible] Allies [illegible] to

conclusion of his work here he will be succeeded as Ambassador by a permanent appointee.

Professor Bakhmetieff is not related in any way to the retiring Ambassador, George Bakhmetieff. He was a member of the Faculty of the University of Moscow and is well known in New York, where he was quartered for some time a year or two ago as a member of one of the Russian Zemstvo committees. He was also a student for a year at Albany in one of the engineering classes.

ALEXIEFF LACKED ENERGY.

Government Judged Him Unfit to Head Army in Present Crisis.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—An official statement issued today by the Russian Government explains why General Alexieff was removed from the post of the Commander in Chief of the Russian armies and placed on half pay. The announcement says:

"The retirement of General Alexieff from the post of Commander in Chief was not in the least due to a change in the attitude of the Provisional Government regarding him, since it highly appreciates his talent, learning, and competence. At the same time, however, General Alexieff was not considered to possess the energy, enthusiasm, and competence which are so necessary at the present juncture.

"The Provisional Government, accordingly, though not without regret, decided to replace him while retaining the option of availing itself of his high ability and experience. It was on these conditions that the General was placed on half pay."

After being succeeded as Commander in Chief by General Brusiloff, General Alexieff was appointed Military Adviser to the Provisional Government.

PEASANTS LYNCH THIEVES.

Use Whipping Post for Vendors of Home-Made Intoxicants.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—"Lynch law" has been invoked by the peasants with good effect for the suppression of thievery in the towns and villages in the vicinity of Kharkov, according to advices from that city.

The peasants, indignant at the release of offenders by the local militia, have taken the law into their own hands, and in several instances thieves have been beaten to death. Organized bands which flourished under the protection of the old police system, receive little mercy.

The whipping post has become the accepted form of punishment for lesser offenses, including the selling of home-made intoxicants.

WANT EX-CZAR TO WORK.

Leninists Proposed Sending Him to Siberian Gold Mines.

LONDON, Friday, June 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that at a meeting of the Workmen's Section of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Leninists a vote was passed in favor of transferring former Emperor Nicholas and his family to Kronstadt.

"In consequence of the hilarity caused by alternative proposals by the Leninists, such as that the Imperial prisoners be sent to work in the Siberian gold mines, some groups refrained from voting," says the correspondent.

KERENSKY WINS TRIUMPH.

Defeats Foes in Council and Rouses Enthusiasm of Army.

War Minister Kerensky appeared in the Chamber of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd on [illegible] and a ringing speech [illegible] of the Allies [illegible] to [illegible]

HEAVY FIGHTING IN ALSACE.

Heavy artillery fighting continued on the front south of Filain.

In upper Alsace a surprise attack west of Biesl was repulsed easily.

Two German airplanes were brought down on June 6. Supplementary information now at hand establishes definitely that three more German machines have been brought down by our pilots on June 3, 4 and 5.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

The artillery action was quite violent during the day on the Chemin-des-Dames, especially in the region south of Filain.

Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent.

NEW AIR RAID ON BELGIUM.

British Naval Aviators Drop Bombs on Nieumunster Aerodrome.

LONDON, June 7.—Another aerial raid on Belgium is reported today by the Admiralty. Naval airplanes dropped bombs on the aerodrome at Nieuwmunster, near the coast between Zeebrugge and Ostend. All the machines returned.

The Admiralty bulletin reads:

An attack was made yesterday by a squadron of naval airplanes at Nieuwmunster, about fifteen miles from Blankenberghe. A number of bombs were dropped, one big shed being hit and several bombs falling close to two machines on the aerodrome.

On the return journey the bombing machines were attacked by four hostile aircraft, which were driven off All our machines returned safely.

NO TIME FOR FRANCE TO TIRE.

Cambon Says the Government Is Assured of Victory with Our Aid.

PARIS, June 7.—Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of War, commenting upon the immense majority in the Chamber of Deputies in support of the Government's definition of its war aims, said in an interview today:

"The Chamber thought, as the country thinks, that at a time when the United States has brought us the support of her military and economic forces, it is not the moment for us to reply by showing weariness. The Government and France are only the more grateful to the United States for an assurance of victory which is calculated to reassure the most timorous."

FRENCH BEAT OFF FOE.

Strong German Attack Near St. Quentin Is Repulsed.

PARIS, June 7.—A strong force of Germans made an attack northwest of St. Quentin at midnight. Today's official announcement says the attackers were caught under a violent French fire and retired after sustaining heavy losses. The bulletin reads:

In the region northwest of St. Quentin a strong force of Germans attempted at midnight an attack on our lines over a front of about 600 yards. Our fire, delivered with violence and precision, checked the attempt quickly. The effect of the fire was so great that the Germans immediately returned to their trenches.

North of the Chemin-des-Dames according to the Jewish Daily Forward's correspondent. The soldiers cheered him to the echo and heaped their military honors on him. The message received yesterday reads:

"A highly dramatic session of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates took place yesterday. The Maximalists accused War Minister Kerensky of being too severe with the army and of being too vigorous in urging an offensive against the Germans.

"Kerensky took the floor and delivered a forceful and brilliant speech, which took the session by storm and created tremendous enthusiasm. Soldiers' delegates threw on the platform their crosses of honor as tokens of the devotion of the army. Kerensky said he would not accept any honor nor any of the Crosses of St. George offered him as he did not feel he deserved them.

"According to the Odessa newspapers received here, Kerensky met with a glorious welcome when reviewing the Black Sea fleet there, with cries of 'Long live the son of New Russia,' and with salutes the sailors and officers conveyed to Kerensky their approval of his policies. While he was returning from Odessa a delegation of the army of the Caucausus met him and presented him with the Cross of St. George."

Russian Zionist Congress Meets.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—The first congress of Zionists of all Russia met here yesterday. Five hundred delegates were present.

GUN DUELS IN MACEDONIA.

Rumanians Show Activity on the Dobrudja Front.

PARIS, June 7.—Concerning the operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today made public the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre, June 6.—The enemy artillery was very active on the right bank of the Vardar. British aviators bombarded Furka, while French aviators bombarded Voll and Pogradetz.

SOFIA, June 7, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Wednesday reads as follows:

There was weak artillery fire on the whole Macedonian front. On the right bank of the Vardar and south of Huma an enemy attack against Bosilkova was repulsed. There was aerial activity in the region of Sarichadan, and an enemy airplane was brought down.

On the Rumanian front there was rifle firing near Isakcha, Tultcha, and Mahmudie (Dobrudja front.)

VIENNA, June 7, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Southeastern War Theatre.—In the region southeast of Berat (Albania) our covering troops drove back enemy (Italian) detachments in the Osun Valley.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—A Sofia dispatch says that Premier Radoslavoff left for Berlin on Wednesday. He was accompanied by the Chief of the Royal Political Cabinet and the Director of the Public Debt.

WANTED SARRAIL DROPPED.

Greek King, It Is Said, Offered Army to Allies on This Condition.

A dispatch to the New York Greek newspaper Atlantis, quotes a message from Athens to The London Times as saying that Premier Zaimis of Greece, tried to bring about a reconciliation between King Constantine and Mr. Venizelos. This information was published by the Venizelist organ Patris, which resumed recently its publication in Athens.

According to the same paper Premier Zaimis proposed to the British Government that the royalist Greek troops should be employed in the war against the Central Powers, but on one condition, that General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the allied troops at Saloniki, be relieved of supreme command in Macedonia.

The newspaper Neon Asty of Athens denied this, asserting that Premier Zaimis made no such offer; but on Tuesday the Official Greek Press Bureau issued a statement to the effect that the newspaper Neon Asty had no authority whatever to deny the information of the newspaper Patris.

MORE BELGIANS SENT AWAY.

Germans Deport 600 from One Town —Mons Is Fined.

HAVRE, France, June 7.—During the

HEAVENS RAIN PLEAS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Fliers in Ten Army Airplanes Warn City to Avoid German Bombs by Buying Bonds.

GRAPHIC STORY OF FLIGHT

Santa Fe Railroad Takes $5,000,000 —Buyers Urged to Become Salesmen.

Ten army airplanes flew over the city yesterday afternoon and dropped thousands of Liberty Loan circulars, which were eargerly picked up by pedestrians who had been watching the machines move swiftly above. These circulars bore, in red ink, the following:

This was dropped by a U. S. Government aviator. It might have been a German bomb. To avoid Bombs, buy BONDS.

It was about 1 o'clock when eight of the airplanes left Mineola to be joined at the Battery by two more from Governor's Island, and the whole fleet mobilized over City Hall. For a half hour they coursed among low hanging clouds, descending to dangerous altitudes, the weather not being particularly favorable for flying. The peril was enhanced by the air eddies that swirled about the tops of the city's skyscrapers, but the aviators fulfilled the day's program, which included a trip to the Bronx and back. Those who started from Mineola were in their machines for two hours and ten minutes.

In each machine was an instructor as pilot and a pupil Sergeant as passenger. Only two civilians went up. They were B. E. Tousley and John Kirby of the Liberty Loan Committee. The instructors were Captain W[illegible]an, Lieutenant Coyle, Captain Carro[illegible], Lieutenant Stevenson, and Messrs. Acosta, Bowens, Bjorkland, and Adams. At Mineola Captain Kilner at 1:10 gave the signal to start. At intervals of three minutes the machines took the air. For several minutes after getting aloft they fought with a vicious west wind, which they overcame only when they had mounted above the clouds. Below them an automobile of the Liberty Loan Committee tried to hold pace, but was outdistanced after a few miles.

In expectation of seeing the airplanes, people in New York walked with their eyes skyward for more than an hour. City Hall Park and the lower part of the city were particularly crowded with persons desiring to get a glimpse of the flyers and to pick up the Liberty Loan souvenirs. Suddenly out of the murk of the sky the fabled outrider of the air fleet was discerned over South Brooklyn, and over its sides fell the Liberty Loan circulars.

As this first machine came into view there arose two more machines from the parade field on Governors Island. These reached the other above the clouds as the full fleet appeared. When they were above the lower end of Manhattan they fell out of straight formation, each taking its own route. Dipping, banking, spiraling, and volplaning, they treated New York to an aerial circus for about half an hour. As the bundles of circulars dropped to the ground men and women and boys scrambled for them.

Vivid Account of Flight.

A representative of the Liberty Loan Committee who made the flight from Mineola gave the following account of his experiences:

"The last of the line of Liberty Loan flyers, Scout Machine 86, ascended over the Mineola aviation field at 1:30. This machine circled about the field for twenty minutes until it reached an altitude of 2,300 feet. Then Lieutenant Stevenson threw the steering gear hard aport and made a bee line for Fort Totten en route to New York.

"As the machine soared to a height of 4,000 feet she cleared a cluster of small clouds that looked like so many pieces of fleecy cotton blowing in the air. She crossed Fort Totten at an altitude of slightly more than 4,000 feet and gradually the houses, green lawns, and muddy fields simulated toy houses and farms. From above the landscape looked like a slice out of pigmy land.

"As the machine neared Flushing Lieutenant Stevenson saw that she was running straight into a great cloud and that we were about to meet a thunderstorm. He tilted the gear and she soared heavenward until she reached an altitude of 5,500 feet.

"As she cleared the clouds a light rain began to fall from above. The upper strata of clouds were approximately 9,000 feet from the ground. She was then in between two storms. Down below rain pelted over the city, while from up above rain of a lighter variety wasned down on the machine.

"Looking down upon the lower clouds reminded the observer of looking down from a high peak upon a range of mountains covered with snow. Great hills and valleys of clouds, with misty ridges looked precisely like a series of snow-covered mountains.

"It was impossible to see the ground. Above the sky was blue, below the top of the clouds was white, and all around and about the machine was surrounded by a light mist.

"Through a rent in the lower strata of clouds it was possible for a second to get a glimpse of the Harlem River. Then a course was taken straight down the Hudson, and as we passed the proximity of Eightieth Street the machine outspeeded the clouds and the skyscrapers of the lower island became visible. In order to skirt the storm it became necessary to make a detour over New Jersey. As she sped across Jersey the machine left the storm completely, and she was then turned directly over Staten Island for the Battery.

"Lieutenant Stevenson tilted the machine downward, and she skirted the green fields of Prospect Park, which stood out in relief amid the maze of stringlike streets and tiny houses.

"At a point in Brooklyn opposite Forty-fifth Street Lieutenant Stevenson stopped the motor and gave the signal to throw the Liberty Bonds to the winds. Thousands of them went overboard. Whether they landed in Harlem or at the Battery can be answered only by the winds which carried them away as if they were so many feathers from a torn mattress.

Only the Bump of a Car.

"The course of the machine was then reversed, and she was driven straight for the Battery. She passed over the skyscrapers for the second time. They looked like so many parapets on little houses. It was almost impossible to distinguish any except the tallest. They appeared to be part of a general architectural scheme which had been dumped into one small building lot.

"As she approached the Battery Lieutenant Stevenson tilted the rudder downward, and she flew on a straight, even line for Governors Island, where she landed in perfect form—just a little bumping, about as much as you get on a crosstown car. Lieutenant Stevenson had a special delivery letter which he delivered at Governors Island—the first special ever sent by an air route from Mineola to Governors Island.

"No. 86 was in the air approximately fifty minutes. She covered forty-five miles against a smart wind. After attending to a few errands in New York, Lieutenant Stevenson drove his machine back to Mineola."

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $5,000,000; Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, $2,500,000; Moore & Schley, $1,845,000; F. S. Smithers & Co., $1,000,000; American Vanadium Company, $650,000; J. Leonard Replogle, $500,000; Charles H. Sabin, $500,000; The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, $500,000 and $35,000 for employes; Swartwout & Appenzellar, $500,000; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $500,000; Federal Sugar Refining Company, $250,000; the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company, $250,000; Sherman National Bank, $240,000; F. V. Storrs, $200,000; McClave & Co., $110,100; Shults Bread Company, $100,000; Markt & Hammacher Company, $100,000; Thomson Meter Company, $30,000, and the United States Savings Bank, $50,000.

It was learned yesterday that the National Bank of Commerce has accumulated subscriptions, including its own, totaling more than $38,000,000.

Bethlehem Steel Men to Buy.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has put into operation a plan for selling Liberty bonds to its 40,000 employes, and it is expected that their subscriptions will total $3,000,000. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the board, as previously announced, has subscribed to $3,000,000, but the corporation has thus far taken no steps to invest in the Government loan. It holds about $42,000,000 of British bonds.

The United Paperboard Company, which operates fifteen plants, has notified its employes that they may subscribe to the bonds on a partial payment plan.

Secretary James B. Walker of the Public Service Commission sent word to the overnor yesterday that the employes of the Commission had subscribed $10,00 to the Liberty Loan, and that more subscriptions were expected.

Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn predicted in a speech to the New York County Republican Committee last night that New York City would subscribe as much to the Liberty Loan as all of the rest of the nation combined. The meeting was held in Bryant Hall and was called speciically to promote the Liberty Loan, as a "Republican Party Measure." Charles D. Hilles, who was Secretary to President Taft; Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the County Committee; former Senator Theodore Burton, and Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. were the speakers.

A Liberty Loan mass meeting will be held on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange today at 3:45. H. G. S. Noble, the President, will preside, and the speakers will be Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

A. M. Anderson, Executive Manager of the Liberty Loan Committee, when asked yesterday what he thought was the most important point to impress upon the public with only seven more days of the campaign, said:

"The committee is particularly anxious to emphasize the fact that a man or woman who buys a bond is thereby not relieved from responsibility in this war crisis. Purchasers of bonds are the best bond salesmen and saleswomen. Their conviction is a practical conviction. Every purchaser of a bond should make it his business to go out and get other purchasers. This is a patriotic country, but we have not yet realized the war. At the present time there is far too much wearing of American colors and too little of the practical patriotism which involves actual subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, which is the first war measure taken by the United States. It is bonds and not colors that count."

Incomplete returns from the 3,000 life insurance agents who volunteered their time to selling Liberty bonds were compiled yesterday by William P. Atkinson, Chairman of the Life Insurance Agents' Campaign Committee, and indicated the sale of about 10,000 bonds amounting to $3,000,000. It is expected that this amount will be greatly exceeded when a final count is made. The insurance agents will continue the work until the expiration of the time allotted for subscription for the securities.

"The salesmen found a fine loyal spirit in almost everybody," said Mr. Atkinson. "There was generally an entire willingness to subscribe when the facts of the bond issue and its purpose was put to them. They found, however, that the employer class had already invested to a large extent and that the workers themselves were poorly informed as to the objects of the loan and how to subscribe. When they were enlightened they almost unanimously signified a willingness to become owners of bonds. I would suggest that a greater effort be made to spread a knowledge of the loan and its objects to the class of workers whose salaries range from $50 to $150 a month."

A New York woman, now in Cleveland, has sent the following message to the Women's Liberty Loan Committee: "I have sold over $3,000 worth of bonds to servants in the house. I give each of them a ride in my automobile and a day off when they subscribe. I'm going to buy some bonds for myself, but, of course, I'm not as rich as my servants."

Chance for Automobile Men.

All employes of the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, numbering more than 500,000, who desire to purchase Liberty Loan bonds may do so through their employers, who will carry the bonds for them until paid for. This decision was made at the annual meeting of the organization in this city yesterday. In addition the members voted $30,000 of the Chamber's funds for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

When Governor Whitman left for Albany last night, after reviewing the Brooklyn Sunday school parade, he carried back with him a $100 Liberty Bond and one of the $10 participation certificates. The $100 bond was acquired by the Governor when he returned to his hotel to prepare for his departure. Liberty bonds are being sold in the lobby from a flag-decked counter near the entrance. The $10 certificate the Governor accepted as part change for a $20 bill earlier in the day.

Subscriptions for Liberty Bonds, made on blanks from THE TIMES Rotogravure Section, follow:

Previously reported	$2,039,950
Reported yesterday:	
Through American Exchange National Bank—	
Frank V. Storrs	200,000
Through Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—	
Louisa Brooks Myers	50
Through National State Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.—	
John J. Matthews	100
Mary A. Matthews	100
John J. Matthews, Jr.	100
Edward R. Matthews	100
Through Montclair Trust Company, Montclair, N. J.—	
Three subscriptions. Amounts not stated	
Through Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn.—	
Donald Grant Mitchell Hart.	50
Through Federal Reserve Bank—	
Thirty subscriptions. Amounts not stated	
Received at the Treasury Department, Washington—	
Two subscriptions of $150 each, four subscriptions of $200 each, one subscription for $300, one subscription for $100, and one subscription for $50.	

PLAN FINAL DRIVE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Washington Is Optimistic on Eve of the Last Week of the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Treasury Department officials are planning a final drive to close up the subscriptions for the first issue of Liberty bonds on June 15, one week from tomorrow. It is not yet known even approximately whether the entire first issue has been subscribed, as the banks throughout the country have not yet fully reported. It is confidently believed, however, that the country has responded to the opportunity offered and that the first $2,000,000,000 of the loan has been taken up already, which would mean that a very fair start has been made on the second issue, which is likely also to be $2,000,000,000.

Preliminary information has been received that some parts of the country will not reach their quotas and it will be necessary to depend on the New England and Middle States for a larger absorption of the bonds than is indicated by the tentative quota allotted to them.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has subscribed to $2,500,000 of Liberty bonds, and in addition is conducting a nation-wide campaign among 24,000 of its employes to interest them in individual subscriptions. The company has formulated a plan whereby every employe earning more than $500 a year is enabled to subscribe to Liberty bonds to the amount of 25 per cent. of his annual salary. The employes are permitted to pay in full for the bonds at once or to pay the company in installments for eighteen months. The aggregate amount of subscriptions thus to be made by the company for its employes is not yet known, but it will be in addition to the $2,500,000 subscription taken by the company for its own account.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has appointed an advisory committee which includes the Presidents of various women's organizations with large memberships throughout the United States.

Ruth Law, who is making a flying tour to help the Liberty Loan, in a telegram to the Treasury Department today said:

Arrived at Toledo in record time, bombed [illegible] will do my part for Liberty Loan.

where next stage of flight starts. Accorded wonderful reception here; great enthusiasm for Liberty bonds, indicating oversubscription by many thousands. Wild excitement prevailed at farm houses along route when paper bombs were dropped on them.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 7.—Employes of the General Electric Company have subscribed $2,567,950 for Liberty Loan bonds. This is in addition to the company's subscription of $5,000,000. The Schenectady works, the largest plant, leads with subscriptions of $1,016,300. The subscriptions at the company's other plants and offices follow: Lynn $400,000; Pittsfield $282,550; Erie, $175,000; Harrison, $145,000; Fort Wayne, $148,150; Sprague, $88,500; National Lamp Division, $153,000; district offices $194,450.

BOSTON, June 7.—Partial reports of Liberty Loan subscriptions received at the New England headquarters today showed a total of more $8,000,000. The list included: New England Trust Company of Boston, $2,000,000; Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury, Conn., $1,500,000; State Street Trust Company of Boston, $1,250,000; Kennecott Copper Corporation, $1,000,000; citizens and corporations of Taunton, $600,000; Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, $408,000; Merchants National Bank of Worcester, $131,000; Hartford-Aetna National Bank of Hartford, Conn., $108,000; (additional;) New Haven National Bank of New Haven, Conn., $104,000 (additional.)

McADOO WARNS AGAIN.

Tells Advertising Men Why Nation Wants Funds.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, addressing the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here this afternoon in behalf of the Liberty Loan, repeated his warning that if Germany were victorious over France and Great Britain, she would combine her own fleet with those of England and France, then put "the iron heel of the conqueror" on American shores.

"We should have to fall back into the interior," said Secretary McAdoo, "and there is no telling how long it would take to expel the enemy, if we ever did. If we could not do it promptly, do you know what would happen to America?

"We should have to make the most humiliating terms that any great nation ever made to get peace. We should have to pay an indemnity that would represent probably half the wealth of America, and you would have taxations on your shoulders to meet that indemnity for a century to come.

"It is not my purpose to exaggerate. I only want to make you realize that you are in the midst of one of the greatest wars of all time. The first thing we must do is to raise the money to equip our armies and put them in the field and to extend aid to the great nations of Europe which are co-operating with us."

France's Loans to Allies.

PARIS, June 7.—France has thus far advanced to her allies or friendly States 3,875,000,000 francs. A bill was introduced in the Chamber today by the Minister of Finance, with the approval of President Poincaré, asking for authority to loan to France's allies and friends additional sums amounting to 2,138,000,000 francs. This would bring the total advances by France up to more than 6,000,000,000 francs.

Gives Liberty Bonds to College.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A gift of $100,000 in Liberty Bonds from an anonymous donor was announced at the twenty-eighth commencement today of Bryn Mawr College. Dr. M. Carey Thomas, President of the institution, said that the fund would be used to endow a chair in English composition.

STATE REGISTRATION PLANS COMPLETED

Men and Women Between 16 and 50 Years Old Have 15 Days in Which to Enroll.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED

New York Will Know What Each Person Is Best Able to Do In War Service.

Final plans for taking the State census, which requires all persons, male and female, between the ages of 16 and 50 years, inclusive, to register, were practically completed yesterday at the headquarters of the New York City Board, 261 Broadway. The authorities have fifteen days, beginning next Monday, in which to complete this census, which is for the principal purpose of making an inventory of the qualifications of men and women of the State for military or other services to the nation or State.

The registration blanks have been printed, and more than 3,000,000 will be delivered to the registrars here before Monday, when the taking of the census will begin. After a man or a woman has filled out the blank and made affidavit to its correctness, the State will have a very complete record of persons between the required ages. Each man will be required to answer thirty-four and each woman twenty-seven questions. Separate blanks are provided for men and women. The men will fill in their answers to the question in black ink and the women will write theirs in blue ink.

For instance, when a man's registration is completed the State will know whether he can pilot a ship, drive an automobile, operate a flying machine, drive a railway locomotive, operate a motor boat, whether he has had any previous military training, whether he knows anything about shipbuilding, whether he is a skilled mechanic, in fact, anything that he has ever done, is doing, or can do, will be a matter of record.

Every woman will be required to tell her correct age, what she knows about nursing, whether she is familiar with other languages than English, whether she can operate a sewing machine, keep books, drive an automobile, understands wireless telegraphy, if she can make garments, and a score of other questions, intended to indicate what service she is best able to perform in the event those services are needed.

A proclamation, addressed to the citizens, or aliens, resident in New York City, was made yesterday by E. P. Goodrich, the Director of the Census for this city, in which he said:

(1) All persons within the City of New York affected by said proclamation shall between the said dates report in person at some place of registration and enrollment in the city and there give the required information in the presence of the census agent, signing the census form and the registration card which will be there presented to them. Persons whose registration and enrollment are taken at their place of employment or at their church, club, or hotel, or within an institution, need not register and enroll elsewhere. All persons required to register may do so at any convenient place of registration regardless of their residence address within the Greater City.

(2) The location of places of registration and enrollment, of which upwards of 1,000 will be provided, will be advertised by posters prominently displayed on the premises.

(3) The hours for registration and enrollment will be as specified on the posters displayed on the respective premises. Opportunity will be given at many of the places to register and enroll as early as 7 A. M., and at others as late as 9 P. M.

(4) The presentation of the registration card issued at the time of registration shall thereafter be sufficient evidence of registration.

(5) It is especially desired that all persons shall register as early in the registration period as possible. Power is reserved to adopt other and sufficient methods for securing the appearance of persons who shall not have registered within the first week of the allotted period, and of obtaining the required information from them.

(6) Subpoenas will be issued for those refusing or neglecting to register, and in the event of any person disobeying a subpoena or refusing to answer proper questions or making an incomplete or equivocal or willfully false or misleading answer, such person will be arrested and punished according to law.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which is mobilizing motor cars for use in the State census to begin next Monday, is in need of more cars. Owners who can place their automobiles at the disposal of the organization any time during the next two weeks are requested to communicate with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, in the Municipal Building, telephone Worth 2635.

LAUDS WORK OF MORGAN CO.

Court Refuses to Hamper Firm by a Technical Attachment.

Supreme Court Justice Ford vacated yesterday an attachment served on J. P. Morgan & Co. against any funds held by the bankers for John F. Ryan, who sold 12,000 horses to the French Government. The attachment was obtained by George M. Davis in a suit against Ryan, who comes from Montreal, for services in financing the horse sale. The Morgan firm notified the Sheriff that all funds due Ryan had been paid to the Queens County Trust Company as Trustee. In granting the defendant's application to vacate the attachment Justice Ford said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the house of Morgan & Co. is one of the strong arms in the great work that we are engaged in, and the firm should be relieved from embarrassment of any kind coming from this levy."

FEUDISTS ATTACK GUARDS.

Virginia Militiamen Are Fired On from Ambush.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., June 7.—For the last two nights members of the Second Virginia Regiment on guard duty near the Virginia-Kentucky line have been fired upon by mountaineers from ambush. Last night six men were recognized as composing the attacking party by the flash of their pistols as shots were fired. The soldiers work in squads of six, but because of the danger, the number has been increased to ten and twelve.

Soldiers trailed the attackers all night, and at one time thought they had their quarry cornered in a cave, but the cavern had two entrances and the fugitives escaped.

Employes of the Department of Justice, who arrived in Roanoke today, say that the registration Tuesday proceeded without incident. Additional valuable information has been obtained concerning the plot alleged to have been fomented by McCoy and Phipps, who are now in the Roanoke jail awaiting a hearing, and several accomplices.

60,176 Registered in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 7.—Governor Milliken at midnight tonight wired to Provost Marshal General Crowder, at Washington, that the total of enrollment of Maine on Registration Day was 60,176. The classifications were: Whites, all conditions claimed, 29,340; whites, all enrollments, 49,907; colored, exemptions claimed, 48; all colored, 106; aliens, 10,043; alien enemies, 120.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS CONTINUE TO GROW

Of 73,000 Men in Nine Manhattan Districts, 23,100 Gave Excuses for Evading Service.

BRONX PROPORTION HIGHER

Count Will Be Finished Tomorrow —Names of Slackers Sent to the Authorities.

The classification of the more than 385,000 men who registered in New York City on Tuesday is proceeding slowly, and may possibly be completed in time for the full results to be published in tomorrow morning's newspapers. At 7:30 o'clock last night, when the force which is tabulating the returns in the various Assembly districts stopped work, it was said that fairly complete tabulations had been received from nine Manhattan districts, fourteen Brooklyn districts, and four Bronx districts. Under the instructions of the War Department, the Assembly districts are the registration units for New York City, and only complete figures for each unit can be given out.

The approximate total in the nine Manhattan districts is 73,000, and of this number about 23,100 claimed exemption, while 13,200 waived it. These districts registered more than 23,000 aliens, of whom about 1,500 were registered as enemy aliens. The districts furnishing the above figures are the Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth. Incomplete returns from all Assembly districts in the Bronx, except the Thirty-fourth, show that out of about 46,000 white citizens more than 27,000 claimed exemption, while twelve districts in Brooklyn indicate that out of 73,000 citizens registered 46,000 claimed exemption.

In the Second Assembly District of Manhattan, where 10,221 men registered, 3,400 registered as aliens, but of this number only 67 are listed as enemy aliens. Of those liable for service under the law 3,803 white men and one colored man claimed exemption, leaving on the face of the returns less than 950 eligibles. In the Fifteenth District 6,129 men registered, of whom 1,589 are aliens. In that district 2,341 white and 30 colored men claimed exemption, the total of eligibles being 2,198.

The Sixteenth District registered 6,473 men, of whom 2,356 are aliens. In that district 2,228 white and 17 colored men claimed exemption, a number of eligibles being indicated as 1,589. In the Twenty-ninth District, where 4,652 men registered, 1,551 white and 63 colored men are listed as claiming exemption. There are 953 aliens registered in the district, and the total of eligibles is about 1,850.

The authorities are still registering men who failed to register either in person or by mail. More than 300 registered yesterday with City Clerk Scully, each filing his reason affidavit. In more than half the cases the men were sailors who were at sea on Tuesday. The various assembly district headquarters boards are also registering delinquents, and a final notice, setting a time limit in which men may still register, will probably be made public today or tomorrow. When that time limit expires every man who has failed to register will be arrested.

The names of hundreds of man of draft age who, it is asserted, did not register on Tuesday have been reported to the authorities. In numerous instances the reports were made by telephone, the informers being acquaintances of the alleged "slackers." In a number of instances mothers of men who registered have reported the names of one or more eligibles who they state did not register. Many names have also been sent in by mail.

ASSERTS THAT ALSACE WANTS NO LIBERATION

German Government Organ Quotes a Provincial Official's Speech to Prove It.

AMSTERDAM, June 7, (via London.)—The Landtag of Alsace-Lorraine was opened at Strassburg on Wednesday by the Imperial Statthalter, Dr. von Dallwitz. In his opening speech Dr. von Dallwitz said:

"The unbending will to end the war victoriously will further protect our German Alsace-Lorraine."

At the first session of the Second Chamber Dr. Georg Ricklin, a Centrist, was re-elected President by 29 out of the 46 votes. Dr. Ricklin said:

"We Alsatians and Lorrainers will never forget that our Emperor, by his peace offer, showed his readiness to end the miseries of the war. We bless every action tending to shorten the war by a single day and reject everything which, allegedly undertaken to better our lot, in fact only serves to prolong the war and our sufferings.

"An overwhelming majority of Alsatians and Lorrainers did not want the war and only wanted to work out to completion their position as members of a State in union with the German Empire, and to proceed further with peaceful labor. In this connection the war has made no change as far as we are concerned. We make this confession of faith in the face of the whole world. May it be heard everywhere, and may peace be restored soon."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, referring to President Ricklin's speech, says:

"Such, then, are the views of the people of Alsace-Lorraine. The French cannot bring forward the claim that there is a popular demand for reunion with France. The Alsatians and Lorrainers do not wish to be 'liberated.' They know that their fate is indissolubly bound up with the German Empire, and they decline to be sacrificed to the empty hopes, ambitions, and desires of French politicians."

The paper cites historical evidence in support of its claim that Alsace-Lorraine belonged for 800 years to Germany and was forcibly stretched from there by Louis XIV. It asserts that in spite of two centuries of French domination the provinces have always remained German at heart, and that only 10 per cent. of the inhabitants acknowledge French as their mother tongue.

Among the historical points, it cites Carlyle as indorsing Germany's rights to Alsace-Lorraine. It then recalls resolutions passed in February, 1916, by the City Councils of Strassburg, Colmar, and Metz, affirming loyalty to Germany and declaring that further progress and prosperity could only be hoped for from a continuance of the union with the empire. The article concludes with an appeal to France to relinquish the unattainable, its closing words being:

"Against Premier Ribot and the majority in the French Chamber of Deputies we put our firm determination to hold what, before God and the public law, belongs to the German Empire."

COPENHAGEN, June 7, (via London.)—A leading article in the Berlin Vorwärts today, signed by the Socialist Deputy, Hermann Wendel, argues that the only possible solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question is the formation of the two provinces into a Federal State on the same basis as the other States of the empire. Herr Wendel does not even contemplate the possibility of a voluntary return of the provinces to France. He rejects the principle of a plebiscite to determine the fate of the provinces, owing to the difficulty of determining who is entitled to vote.

The Socialist Deputy declares that a division on the basis of nationality is impracticable, if not impossible, owing to the complicated manner in which the two races are intermingled. Though admitting that Lorraine is largely French, he says that the Socialist solution is autonomy within the German Empire.

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

Lieut. Schaefer, Who Had Brought Down 30 Airplanes, Dies in Battle.

AMSTERDAM, June 7, (via London.)—A dispatch from Krefeld, Rhenish Prussia, to the Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung says that Lieutenant Schaefer, the German aviator, who recently was credited with bringing down his thirtieth airplane, has been killed while leading his squadron in battle with British machines.

DRAFT ROLL CLOSE TO THE ESTIMATE

Continued from Page 1.

depends only upon the determination of facts, as, for example, whether a man is a Federal, State, or judicial officer; whether he is a clergyman, or whether he comes in any other way within any classification for which exemption is specifically provided in the selective service law.

"In each Federal district there will be at least one board of review, to which appeal may be taken from local boards, and which will have, also, original jurisdiction in the exclusion or discharge from the selective draft of "persons engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interests during the emergencies."

The exemption regulations are not in final form. When they are they will be promulgated by the President.

NEARLY 1,000,000 IN STATE.

More Than Half of Those Registered in the Indicated Exemption Class.

ALBANY, June 7.—New York State registered nearly 1,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, last Tuesday in compliance with the Federal Draft act, it was estimated tonight at the Adjutant General's office, with returns from five up-State cities and ten counties missing.

On the basis of present figures sent to State Registration Headquarters in the Adjutant General's office through Governor Whitman more than 600,000 of those registering come under the so-called "exempt" classification, which included these exempt because they hold executive, legislative, or judicial office in the State or nation; those exempt because of total disability; those who have one or more dependants, and those who for any other obvious reason have been registered as exempt.

Forty-seven of the fifty-seven counties outside of Greater New York registered 209,470 men, and of this number 151,982 were reported by the registrars in the exempt class. In twelve cities out of seventeen outside of Greater New York the total number of men registered was 144,181, and the number put in the exempt class was 98,155. Of the county exemptions, 31,971 were aliens and 2,588 alien enemies; and in the cities, out of the exemption 31,841 were aliens and 1,202 alien enemies.

Total exemption for up-State cities and counties reported to date, including aliens and alien enemies, is 228,137, or 64 per cent. of the number registered.

DETROIT LIST GROWS.

Auto Makers Said to Bar Non-Registered Eligibles.

DETROIT, June 7.—More than 2,000 persons added their names to registration lists in Detroit today, and it was officially estimated that twice that number would register before the books were closed late tonight. This will bring the total registration here to about 157,000.

Although a number of persons who registered today proved that they had not been able to get to the polls on Tuesday, it was said that several hundred factory employes registered after they had learned that it was not possible to work without registration credentials. Every automobile factory in Detroit, it is asserted, is enforcing this order.

TROOPS OUT IN ROCKFORD.

Sheriff Fears I. W. W. Outbreaks Over Registration Law.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 7.—Sheriff Ginders tonight telegraphed to Governor Lowden asking for State troops for the purpose of preventing trouble in event of disturbances over the arrest of the I. W. W. agitators, 136 of whom are in jail for refusing to register on Tuesday.

The Governor designated two companies of the Illinois National Guard stationed at Rockford to aid in the preservation of peace so long as they were needed.

The Federal authorities took steps today to deal with the cases of the prisoners who surrendered at the jail last night after parading through the streets. When the county officials attempted today to remove a group of the prisoners to another jail resistance was offered. Clubs were used freely and ten men were dragged to patrol wagons.

The men, who classified themselves as Industrial Workers of the World, Socialists, and "just citizens," all said they were opposed to registration and would not comply with the law. Most of them are described as Lithuanians or Swedes. Dispatches from Washington say that a special prosecutor will be sent here to press the cases against the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Department of Justice today announced the arrest of nine negroes at Chicago who fled from Greenville, Miss., to escape registration, one arrest at Scranton, Penn., and one at Bristol, Conn., and several at Gary, Ind. All the prisoners were accused of willful refusal to register.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—William Trapp was arrested today by the Federal authorities for failure to register.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, June 7.—Forty-one aliens, mostly Italians from the mining camps near here, were placed in the county jail today for failure to register on Tuesday. According to the authorities, the men, who did not resist arrest, exhibited an Italian newspaper containing a statement that foreigners not naturalized need not register.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—Pleading guilty to a charge of "wilfully evading registration," John M. Jenkins, a farmer, living near here, was held for the Federal Grand Jury today and committed to jail in default of $5,000 bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Judge Van Valkenburgh refused today to rule immediately on an application for a writ of habeas corpus asked by J. D. Shewalter, an attorney, in behalf of seven alleged anti-draft plotters held at the county jail. The preliminary hearing of those under arrest was continued today until June 16.

The police today arrested two men for alleged failure to register.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 7.—Archie Wright, twenty-five years old, who was arrested on a charge of evading registration, today waived examination and was held for the Federal Grand Jury.

PRAISES BIG REGISTRATION.

London Paper Congratulates America on Compulsory Service Law.

LONDON, June 7.—In congratulating the United States on the result of the military registration, The Westminster Gazette today says that President Wilson and the American Congress were abundantly justified in omitting all intermediary steps by which other nations passed from voluntarism to compulsory service.

"The military material thus placed at the disposal of the United States Government," continues the newspaper, "is of the highest quality in physique and education, and an army millions strong, of exceptional intelligence, can be formed from it without disorganizing the national life."

The Westminster Gazette warns the public that the submarine menace must continue to be taken seriously and everything done to create a surplus tonnage to enable America to send her armies to Europe.

"We believe the next important stage on the road to peace will be reached," The Gazette adds, "when Germany realizes that Great Britain cannot be starved into submission nor America prevented from sending an army to Europe."

America's greatest concern, the newspaper asserts, is with the reconstruction of the world after the war.

"We rejoice at this," it says, "and we take her serious insistence on these aspects of the struggle as one of our chief grounds for hoping that peace, when it comes, will be the real beginning of a new order and not merely a diplomatic patch-up of the old type."

PERSISTS IN FIGHTING DRAFT.

Teacher Sent to Jail Again—Others Arrested Profess Penitence.

Herman P. Levine, 23 years old, a public school teacher, who was arrested Wednesday by United States Marshal J. M. Power in Brooklyn for refusal to register under the selective draft law, persisted in his opposition to the law yesterday, and was taken back to a cell in the Raymond Street Jail, to await a probable prison sentence next Wednesday. After the Marshal had tried to induce Levine to register yesterday, the young man was arraigned and indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. Then he was taken before Federal Judge Chatfield.

"I plead guilty to the charge," Levine told the court. "But I won't register, because I am opposed to war, and am especially opposed to a war of this kind."

Judge Chatfield patiently tried to have Levine obey the law, and finally was forced to remand him for sentence on Wednesday. Then Marshal Power had himself sworn in as a special registrar and sought again to save Levine from prison. "I don't intend to register," Levine told him. Levine has been a teacher for two years at Public School 180, in Rivington Street, Manhattan. He lives at 315 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn.

Angelo Rosile, 24 years old, of Dobbs Ferry is locked up there on a charge of false registration. He will remain in prison until the United States District Attorney's office in New York City decides what to do with him. Rosile's home is in Dobbs Ferry, but he went to Hastings-on-Hudson to register and used the name of Angelo Creo. Later in the day, after he had taken several drinks in a saloon in Dobbs Ferry, he is alleged to have confided to several companions what he had done. The story reached Policeman Rodgers, who arrested him.

After he had been locked up, Rosile said he intended to serve, if drafted under the name of Creo, but that he had not used his right name or registered at the right place for the reason that a draft possess proceeding had been taken against him and he was afraid he would be recognized and ousted, with his wife, from their home in Dobbs Ferry if he went to a place of registration there. Since he has been in jail he has been repentant.

Nicholas Joe, a Socialist, who was arrested in Passaic on Tuesday night for failure to register and counseling others not to do so, expressed repentance yesterday in the jail there, and was permitted by Director of Public Safety John H. Kehoe to register. Judge Costello, who had sentenced him to thirty days in jail, ordered the sentence suspended. John Divinnis, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, who was arrested for not registering, was freed at the direction of Prosecutor Stein of Union County when it was found that he did not understand English.

Adjt. Gen. Barber of New Jersey issued an order yesterday that no duplicates should be issued to persons who had lost their registration cards, but that written statements that they had registered might be issued by Registration Boards. Governor Edge sent to Provost Marshal Crowder his recommendation for the personnel of the exemption boards recommended to him by Mayors and Sheriffs throughout the State.

Chalmers Knitting Co., Amsterdam, N.Y. C. E. Makepeace & Co., Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

Underwear, shoes, uniforms, food, motor trucks, lubricants, tobacco, cartridges—all war requisites. Turner is driving buildings for all these and more—*at top speed.*

TURNER Construction Co

The Country Comes To Town In My Summer Suits

IN drafting Hot-Weather Clothes my aim has been to bring the country to town. I reproduce, with minutest fidelity, those *soft leisure lines,* half spruce, half sportsman-like, which distinguish the handiwork of the Premier Custom Tailors.

No trying to gild gold, but *precisely the same styles* at $20, $25, $30, $35.

The splendid service I give to each customer goes far beyond the price I charge, for price is merely an even exchange for merchandise.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Quit worrying over a lost article. An advertisement in The York Times may get it back in a few hours. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS
Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

In dark tan russia or black calf-skin.
Price $11.00.

J. J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets

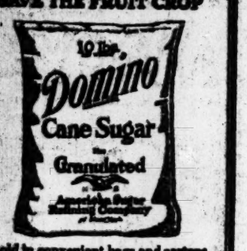
Young Men's Suits
$20 to $25

WE suggest these as reasonable prices for a young man's suit.

Parents who still pay for their sons' clothing will agree with us.

With an organization "geared up" to $35, $40, $45 and $48 suits concentrating its efforts upon $20 to $25 suits—with only one class of

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Strawberries are here, preserve them.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

an unusual SALE

Unusual because sizes are complete as the sale starts, because the shoes were made for this season and because they are just the kind of shoes people want right now.

Men's Oxfords

Cordovan leather in dark mahogany color — correct English last—from $10 to $8.50

Deep brown Russia calfskin, medium narrow toes and broad low heels, from $8 to $6.75

Women's Low Shoes

White buckskin pumps—wing tip effect, with the smart low heel—from $10 to $7.75

Mahogany color calfskin oxfords—welted soles and Cuban heels—from $12 to $8.75

Women's Boots

Silver gray kidskin, lace, with high cloth tops to match—from $12 to $9.50

Fine black kidskin, lace, with high tops and light soles—from $8 to $6.75

Tan calfskin, lace, high tops with low heels and stout soles—from $10 to $8.75

Children's Ankle Ties

Tan and black Russia calfskin or patent leather—our best quality—

Sizes 8½ to 10½ $2.45 Sizes 11 to 2 $2.75

At Uptown Store Only

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

GUGGENHEIM SEES PEACE THIS YEAR

America's Vigor, He Believes, Will Force Germany to Realize Struggle Is Hopeless.

SURE AUTOCRACY IS DOOMED

In Any Case, He Predicts Kaiser Will Be Deprived of War-Making Power.

The duration of the war depends on the spirit and vigor with which the United States fights. If this country continues as it has begun and throws all of its force of men, money, and intellect into the conflict, hitting Germany hard and often with blows of ever increasing power, it can bring peace to the world before the end of the year—not because Germany will be conquered, but because the German people, realising the hopelessness of their struggle, will take control of their own Government and so remove the only obstacle to peace.

This, in summary, is the opinion of Daniel Guggenheim, expressed by him in an interview at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday.

"I predict the end of the war before 1918," Mr. Guggenheim said, "because, and only because, I have complete confidence in the determination and ability of the American people to carry on the war as they have started it, to fight with all of their might and not to stop fighting until German autocracy is no longer a menace to the world. I base this confidence upon what America has already done and the fact that the people have manifested an intelligent grasp of the situation and a competent willingness to do the work ahead of them.

"If there are any who have not a full realization of the importance of an aggressive prosecution of the war, I urge them to study the situation. If they do, they will want to jump in and do everything in their power to give momentum to America's participation in the war. And they will find one opportunity for helping in the Liberty Loan, which, I believe, will be oversubscribed. Because the loan now has an impetus that will carry it beyond original expectations. The success of the loan is due to the fact that, in addition to its being the duty of every one to buy bonds, the bonds themselves are a most desirable investment. For millionaries they are an exceptional opportunity, saving taxes as well as affording an absolutely sure return on the money put into them.

Counts on American and Japan.

"I assume, then, that the fresh energy of America, and of Japan, too, will be directed against Germany in all of its fullness—and, therefore, I look for an early peace. An examination of the situation, I think, will justify my optimism.

"In the first place, no one wants this war. Every one hates it. It is decidedly unpopular with all neutrals and belligerents. But every one in the war is determined to fight it out in the hope of establishing permanent peace. Strange as it may seem, I claim that the Germans and Austrians are contending for the same thing that the Allies are fighting for—that there shall be no more wars among civilized nations.

"Now, what is necessary to stop this war and guarantee peace in the future? To answer this we must look at the cause of the war. Whether the war was brought on by the Kaiser, or the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, or the Czar of Russia is not the question now. The fact is that one or more of these rulers was responsible for the war. We suffer from the war because one, two, or three men had the power to throw the nations of the world into conflict. If we had had no autocracy in the civilized world, we should have had no war, and as long as we have autocracy we shall be in danger of war.

"So we can't bring this war to an end with the hope of an enduring peace after it, until the power of individuals to make war is destroyed. This power has been destroyed in Russia, and it has not existed in modern times in any of the other allied nations. It exists only in Germany and Austria, and as long as it remains there the democratic Allies will not discuss peace or consent to peace, because they know that any agreement about the future that they might make with an autocrat would be treated as a scrap of paper by the autocrat whenever he wanted another war. On the other hand, the Allies know that, if they enter into an agreement with the German and Austrian people, the agreement will be kept in good faith. Therefore, the Allies will be ready to stop fighting and make peace as soon as they can deal with the people of Germany and Austria.

Bitterness Shown to Kaiser.

"The German and Austrian populations are coming to recognize what the Allies long ago perceived—that the one obstacle to the peace which everyone wants is the autocracy of Germany and Austria. I am convinced that a majority of the Germans and Austrians have already come to this realization, but, perhaps, are afraid to act upon it yet. I talk to many American citizens of Austrian birth or extraction and, without exception, they feel bitter toward the Kaiser because they consider that he forced their Government into the war, and they agree that the state of affairs which permits one ruler to dominate another ruler and throw the countries of both into war cannot continue in a civilized world. I also meet many German-Americans and, even though they love the Kaiser, they, too, admit that his power to make war must be curbed. These people only represent growing opinion in Germany and Austria. Soon this opinion will become fixed and universal—and then the people of the two countries will express themselves in action. They may not overthrow the Kaiser and the Emperor, but they will deprive them of their power to break agreements and make war.

"Let us assume that the people of the Central Powers have been deceived by their Governments to the extent of believing that they are victorious so far. As another hard Winter campaign approaches and they see their enemies strengthened by the forces of America, they will say something like the following to themselves:

"'Within a few months we shall have defeated our first enemies, England and France. But what then? Why, after we have won a long, hard war, we must begin all over again and fight America and Japan. America is in the war and will not stop fighting until she thinks there is no more danger of another war. This means that she will keep on fighting until our rulers no longer have the power to make war. So, if we would obtain peace without changing our Government, we must conquer America completely. But can we conquer America? It is the wealthiest country in the world, with millions of men who, in a short time, will be thoroughly trained soldiers.

"'And the United States is able to keep itself supplied with all the necessaries of life and war. The country's industrial, mineral, and agricultural resources are tremendous. We have been told that she is suffering even now from a shortage of labor, but we know that, if the need arises, millions of friendly Chinese can be imported to work her fields and factories, thus releasing her citizens for military duty. American labor will not prevent this, because the Chinese can be returned to their homes as soon as the war is over.

"'And then there is Japan. That country has gained strength while the European countries have been wearing themselves out in this war. She has a large navy and army, and great resources. If we face her in a struggle we shall have our hands full.

"'The sum of the situation, therefore, is that, after we have won this war in Europe, we shall have to begin another with America and Japan which will demand as much from us as this one has exacted. When we have defeated England and France we shall be only half through. And it is doubtful whether we shall be able to accomplish the last half of our task, even if we succeed in the first.

"'But we can obtain peace for ourselves and every one else without tackling this titanic job. If we deprive the Emperor and the Kaiser of their power to make war and take into our own hands the business of arriving at an agreement with our present enemies, they will have nothing more to fight about, and all of us will stop. Therefore, let us make our nations democratic.'

"Such, in general, is what the Germans will say to themselves. The evidences of the situation as it will affect them are unmistakable. When Germany decided to go into the unlawful submarine business, realizing that it meant war with America and all other civilized neutral countries, she showed to the world how desperate her case was, because she surely knew that no country would permit itself to be driven from the seas—and this is what unlawful submarine warfare means. But Germany had either to fish or cut bait. She saw that she could not win the war unless she was successful with her submarines. But her people will soon realize that this submarine business is a monumental failure. The German Government assumed that America could do nothing for months after entering the war and that we were in a state of great unpreparedness, and here again it made a monumental mistake.

America to Give Quick Aid.

"The rulers of Germany forgot that our navy would be of great assistance to the English Navy. She failed to realize that we could have at least 100,000 men in the service of the Allies within a few months' time, in addition to doctors, nurses, engineers, railroad men, and all kinds of skilled workers. She did not foresee that our Government would come to the front and supply the Allies with billions of dollars—millions immediately — and whatever other materials might be required for a successful prosecution of the war. And all of this financing without profit to ourselves, but for the sole purpose of accomplishing our object in entering the war. The German people, however, will realize all of these things, and they will understand to what extent we are preparing for the future. They will see that we have not gone into this thing as novices or as children, but as real men. And all of these things are bound to have a very depressing effect upon the Germans.

"The Germans will also appreciate what is going to happen after the war. When I went to Paris as a young man, between 1875 and 1880, I registered at a hotel, not as coming from America, but as coming from Switzerland, because my name was a German name and I knew that a strong prejudice against the Germans existed, and that I would be thought a German if I registered from America. As my name was Swiss as well as German and as my ancestors on both sides were born in Switzerland, in registering from that country I was only protecting myself and establishing my true origin.

"If the prejudice against the Germans more than five years after the Franco-Prussian war was so strong that I felt it necessary to resort to such measures, it is easy to imagine how strong the anti-German feeling will be after the close of the present war. And the longer the war continues, the greater the prejudice will be. The Germns know this, and they know that, as they have to do business with the world after the war, they are only making future trouble for themselves by continuing the war. This is another reason why the Germans will want and get the power to make and keep peace.

"And so, taking all things into consideration, I believe that the German and Austrian people will themselves make peace possible by converting their autocracies into democracies.

Predicts Reciprocal Confidence.

"Some may say that the questions at issue between the enemy nations involve more than democracy, but I believe that all matters of indemnities, boundaries, and the like are details which can be arranged if the representatives of the various countries come together in conference with confidence in each other—and reciprocal confidence will be possible as soon as the people of the democratic allied nations can treat with the people of Germany and Austria. I do not believe that any of the nations at war would want to continue fighting for anything that could be easily arranged between parties having faith in each other. Take the matter of indemnities for example. The war is costing the world approximately $100,000,000 a day. All of the indemnities that should be paid, therefore, could be met with what it costs to run the war for a very short time; so by stopping the war a little sooner than they otherwise would, the nations can save enough to pay the indemnities. What each should pay could be determined by a court of arbitration.

"Thus economic common sense would stop the war as soon as an international conference is possible, and, as I have said, such a conference will be possible when the people of Germany and Austria take control of the foreign policies of their Governments. It is a fundamental fact that democracies do not want war and can be relied upon not to seek war. This has been illustrated in our own country. Had America not been a democracy, but an autocracy, had the people not had the power to decide whether or not there should be war, we certainly would have gone to war with Mexico recently and with Germany when the Lusitania was sunk.

"And we must not forget that modern development is supplying the world with a new force against war that will be effective through democracy. The present tendency in all countries seems to make it reasonably certain that women will soon have a voice in each nation's affairs, and women do not want war. If every civilized country, therefore, is a democracy composed of men and women who do not want war, there will be no autocracies to make war, and there will be no war."

Mr. Guggenheim reiterated the importance at the present time of this country's throwing its full weight into the European struggle.

PAY $3.50 EACH FOR MEALS IN BERLIN

Germans of All Classes Are Restricted to 2.27 Ounces of Meat Per Day.

CATTLE SUPPLY DWINDLES

Reduced from 27,000,000 to 19,000,000, Cuban Minister Says —Population Undaunted.

PARIS, June 7.—The actual food conditions of the present day in Germany; a scarcity that increases monthly as the livestock decreases; the prospective poor crops for 1917, because of the shortage of labor; the German point of view concerning peace, and the attitude toward revolution, coupled with an intimation that the German public may lose confidence in the infallibility of its leaders, are presented by Dr. Aristides Aguero, Cuban resident Minister in Berlin since the beginning of the war, who is now returning home, in tonight's Journal des Débats.

Dr. Aguero not only spent virtually all the months of the war in Germany, the exception being a brief period passed in the United States, but also lived in Berlin from 1904 to 1911 as Cuban Chargé d'Affaires. He begins his account with a resumé of the actual daily food allowance in Berlin now.

"Here," says Dr. Aguero, "are the most recent figures: Sixty-five grams (2.27 ounces) of meat, fifty (1.75 ounces) of bread, and two or three potatoes, if one can get them. Even the most expensive restaurants are forbidden to offer more than one meat, and there is no hope of their evading this rule."

Dr. Aguero then cites the internationally known Kemhinski Restaurant as having been an offender, and says the proprietor of it is now serving three months in prison after having paid a fine of 50,000 marks for serving extra bread. He also mentions the aristocratic Hotel Esplanade, the director of which is now serving a sentence of a year in jail after paying a similar fine, having been convicted of serving items of food not on the menu.

"Eggs," says Dr. Aguero, "are nonexistent, as also is milk. egetables are excessively scarce, and rare foods are not to be had by persons of tiny purses. A small meal costs from twelve ($3) to fourteen marks ($3.50) in the restaurants. Sixty-five grammes of meat cost four and a half marks, an order of vegetables two and a half marks, and soup one-half mark."

Dr. Aguero then passes to chocolate, coffee and tea, which he also characterizes as non-existent. He says that fruits are as rare as vegetables, because the supplies have been requisitioned by the Government for the ramy.

"For every element of the civil population, regardless of the social class to which it belongs," Dr. Aguero continues, "the daily ration at the time of my departure consisted of 250 grams of bread, sixty-five grams of meat, 350 grams of potatoes, ten grams of fat, and eight grams of sugar. One egg monthly was allowed, and one portion of war marmalade monthly. Of this quantity one received less, rather than more. Little children and invalids, the latter on presentation of medical certificates, can get milk when there is any."

Regarding livestock in Germany, Dr. Aguero says the 11,000,000 milch cows on hand before the war have decreased to 6,000,000. These are suffering from lack of food, while the average amount of milk given by each cow has dropped from 7 or 8 litres to 4 or 5 litres.

"Germany before the war," says Dr. Aguero, "had 27,000,000 head of cattle, 10 per cent. of which were sacrificed in November, 1916, and the number has since fallen to 19,000,000. Thirty per cent. of the 25,000,000 swine have been slaughtered since the war, but the number of swine has risen to 20,000,000 on account of the prolific qualities of the animal. The 5,000,000 sheep have disappeared entirely, while the 4,500,000 oats have fallen off to 3,000,000."

The coming crop, says Dr. Aguero, will be mediocre, because all the labor has to be performed by women and French and Russian prisoners. The soil is also suffering from a lack of real nitrates, the nitrates artificially produced being far inferior to the previously imported product. He estimates that production has retrograded at least 27 per cent.

Having recounted these facts about the German situation, the Cuban Minister continues to make it plain that privations have not as yet affected the German morale, and he warns against counting upon such a contingency. The Germa, he says, accepts and consents to submit to discipline to which the Latin would not think of submitting.

"The German," the writer continues, "thinks he must fight to the last breath and the last man, because he believes this war is a matter of life or death for Germany. He believes that, if he is vanquished Germany will be divided among France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and Denmark, and that all remaining will be small portions of Prussia, with Berlin as the capital.

"This idea has been propagated from top to bottom in all classes of society by means of the press, in public conferences, in schools, universities, lyceums, and moving pictures. This opinion has been driven into the head of every German citizen, and nothing can eradicate it.

"The German people is an obedient and disciplined people. But do not deceive yourself, do not fall into the too common error. The German is not obedient and disciplined from the spirit of servitude, but from his confidence and faith in the capacity, skill, and superiority of his Chiefs."

AVOID NEUTRAL CONGRESS.

Argentina Perplexed Because Other Republics Stand Out.

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—The approach of the time for the meeting of the proposed Congress of Neutrals of the American Continent has caused wide discussion of the project, incident to which it is declared in the press that the Argentine Government is perplexed because of the reticence of other countries on the subject.

In this connection much attention has been attracted to the conferences between the Ministers of Mexico, Colombia, and Peru and President Irigoyen. It is said the Ministers demanded that the Presidental call a continental congress of neutrals and give it an ample program which should embrace the discussion of matters of interest to Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. They demanded also that President Irigoyen fix the date of the congress. The pressing demands of these Ministers have given rise to dissatisfaction on the part of other Ministers, for the reason that if the program of the conference were unlimited certain nations would ignore it because they do not wish to run counter to the desires of the United States.

MONTANA FILLS QUOTA OF RECRUITS FOR ARMY

Is the Fifth State to Accomplish This Task — New York Still Leads in Daily Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—New York State continues to lead in daily recruiting for the regular army, having turned in 309 men on Wednesday. Pennsylvania was second with 296 and Illinois third with 160. New York has enlisted 9,852 men since April 1. A total of 2,166 men entered the regular army from the whole country on Wednesday. Montana furnished its army quota with the enlistments obtained Wednesday, making the fifth State to have accomplished this honor.

Adjt. Gen. McCain's recruiting statement today follows:

State.	Obtained Jun. 4.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained Jun. 4.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Alabama	22	1,158	Nebraska	4	1,997
Arizona	1	139	*Nevada	2	223
Arkansas	4	694	New Hamp.	0	249
California	77	3,456	New Jersey	97	3,118
Colorado	10	1,015	New Mex.	2	163
Connecticut	21	815	New York	309	9,852
Delaware	4	68	N. Carolina	12	564
D. of Col.	0	221	N. Dakota.	0	361
Florida	7	823	Ohio	148	4,561
Georgia	63	2,697	Oklahoma	49	1,385
Idaho	12	636	*Oregon	19	2,018
Illinois	160	10,602	Penn.	296	11,526
*Indiana	75	6,300	R. Island	9	864
Iowa	23	3,073	S. Carolina	2	672
Kansas	28	2,564	S. Dakota.	6	627
Kentucky	34	1,981	Tennessee	30	1,424
Louisiana	25	1,100	Texas	83	3,989
Maine	14	462	*Utah	20	1,152
Maryland	16	308	Vermont	0	64
Mass.	97	4,014	Virginia	9	911
Michigan	79	3,123	Washing'n.	21	1,299
Minnesota	29	2,181	W. Virginia	20	987
Mississippi	17	726	Wisconsin	9	1,218
Missouri	114	5,038	Wyoming	8	368
*Montana	76	737			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 153,898.
Total obtained June 6, 2,166.
Total obtained since April 1, 105,987.

WEATHER AFFECTS RECRUITING

But in Seven Days 1,400 Men Entered Army Here.

While officers reported that there was a slight falling off in the number of applicants who sought enrollment in the army or navy yesterday, this was set down to the weather rather than to a diminution of enthusiasm. Colonel Walsh, at army recruiting headquarters, said that during seven days 1,400 men had enlisted in the army here. The marine headquarters sent forty-five men to Philadelphia yesterday for training.

Announcement was made at divisional headquarters of the National Guard that eleven of the guard organizations are now at full war strength. The Fifteenth Regiment, a negro organization under command of Colonel William Hayward, has reached its maximum strength of 2,002 men. Other organizations now up to strength are the First Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Charles I. Debevo; the Twenty-second Engineers, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt; the Second Field Artillery, Colonel George A. Wingate; Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel Elmore Austin; Ninth Coast Defense Command, Colonel John F. Byrne; Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, Colonel Sidney Grant, and the four field hospitals, with their full quota of seventy-five men each. All other organizations are filling up their ranks. This is noticeably so, the officers say, of the Seventh, with 1,842 men; the Sixty-ninth, with 1,466 men; the Tenth, with 1,438 men, and the Fourteenth, with 1,435 men. Major Gen. O'Ryan said that young men who want to enter the guard had better lose no time, as the guard will soon be filled.

Commander J. B. Patten, commanding the enrolling offices of the United States Naval Reserves at 26 Cortlandt Street, issued a notice yesterday asking those who would enroll to bring their registration cards with them. From noon of the 6th to noon yesterday seventeen men had been enrolled, and this brought the total up to 5,100. The office has also issued 2,961 gunnery passes. There is great opportunity for the specialist in all branches of the service. This is shown by an order issued yesterday by Colonel Patton.

"There is," he said, "a pressing demand for radio men and those who can take only five to ten words a minute will be accepted and given further training. The Naval Reserve also wishes to enroll telegraphiers, who are wanted to take training as radio men. All applicants will be sent to the electrical school at the navy yard for examination."

Men who can ride are wanted for the cavalry, and the Signal Corps has room for more telegraphers and electrical men. It is also reported that young men of musical ability are wanted to fill up gaps in the ranks of the buglers. Captain J. M. Swalm of the Quartermaster's Enlisted Reserve Corps said that he would like to obtain buglers, and he asks such men to apply at the station, 1,790 Broadway.

NORTHCLIFFE'S DUTY IS WITH SUPPLIES

London Chronicle Says He Will Not Exercise Diplomatic Functions.

BRITISH EMBASSY RETICENT

Spring-Rice Has Only Newspaper Information—Tardieu Praises the Appointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 8.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The form in which the announcement of Lord Northcliffe's mission to America was made has caused some misunderstanding, and the title given to it by the Northcliffe press, 'successor to Mr. Balfour,' is altogether misleading.

"Lord Northcliffe is only 'successor to Mr. Balfour' in the sense that he succeeds him in a mission; but he is not representing the Foreign Office, nor is he charged with any diplomatic function, such as Mr. Balfour carried out with so much success.

"Lord Northcliffe's business concerns chiefly the co-ordination of supplies, and his duties will be similar to those fulfilled so successfully by Lord Rhondda on his prolonged mission in 1915 and 1916."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"The newspapers are our only authority on the subject; we have no other information," was the comment at the British Embassy today on the published report that Lord Northcliffe was coming to the United States to succeed Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, as head of the British mission to the United States.

At the State Department it was said that this Government had no official confirmation of the report, but officials admitted that they had heard the report before, in official circles, and were satisfied from what they knew that it was correct.

Lord Northcliffe is assured of a cordial welcome in Washington.

Working plans for complete co-operation between the United States and the Allied Governments in the prosecution of the war with Germany were announced yesterday by Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner in charge of the permanent French war mission, which has been fully organized.

The Inter-Allied Commission in Europe will determine the needs of the respective allies, and they will be communicated to the missions here, which in turn will submit them to the United States. The United States Government then will determine whether it will be possible to meet those needs in this country, taking the requirements of the American fighting forces into consideration first.

The United States Government will act as contractor in this country for the Allies, and as such will have complete control of prices and deliveries. No further contracts for the French and British Governments will be signed with private concerns.

"Our first contact with the American Government, said M. Tardieu yesterday, 'has been excellent and promises speedy and efficient results to all concerned. The United States now fully realizes all the efforts that are necessary to win the war.

"I am extremely gratified at the appointment of Lord Northcliffe as head of the British mission in the United States. Being a journalist myself, it is gratifying that the British Government has seen fit to appoint a British journalist to look after her interests in this country."

The Mission an Innovation.

LONDON, June 7.—Commenting on the appointment of Lord Northcliffe as head of the British war mission in the United States, The Manchester Guardian says:

"Lord Northcliffe's visit to America is a remarkable innovation in English affairs. It is the first time a practicing journalist has been given a public mission to another country as an English representative.

"Lord Northcliffe already has recommended himself to Americans by introducing many features of American journalism into the English press. This rise from the editorship of a small comic paper to his present position of controller of such various sections of the English press, a peer of England, and one of the wealthiest men, will particularly appeal to a nation susceptible to the romance of business."

WILLING TO DROP MAXIMUM FOOD PRICE

Continued from Page 1.

are enormous. Native production and imports from other countries can meet but a part of these requirements; what is left must come from us, yet this amount is far beyond any surplus that we shall have if we try to maintain our normal consumption. Our wheat prospects for this year are not encouraging. A reasonable forecast would indicate a crop of between 650,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels. We have never exported more than 500,000,000 bushels of cereals in a year. Yet the needs abroad are for twice that.

"The moral is clear; our consumption must be reduced. This can be done, first, by elimination of waste; second, by the substitution for the kinds of food needed by the Allies of food not so needed, but which we can just as well use, as corn for wheat, poultry and eggs for red meat, and so on; third, by voluntarily restricting ourselves to a sufficient and sensible ration, which, rather than being hurtful, will be of advantage to us physically, and if done at a little sacrifice of preference of taste or inclination for a feeling of over-repletion, will be of advantage to us morally."

Must Have More Gardens!

Assistant Secretary Vrooman said in a statement tonight that while the Agricultural Department's campaign for a million backyard gardnes had been greatly "oversubscriber," plans must be made now to triple or quadruple the effort during the coming year.

"I salute our splendid army of home gardeners," said Mr. Vrooman. "They are fighting Kaiserism along with our troops in France. But we must not sit back and congratulate ourselves. We must begin now to lay our plans to quadruple, or at least triple, that army next year. The battalions of home gardeners will need reserves or fresh recruits, for if in wartime the home garden is a national necessity, in time of peace it will be a valuable national asset.

"In March the department called upon the people of the United States to plant at least 1,000,000 backyard and vacant lot gardens this Spring. According to our reports the people have oversubscribed that amount, and it will not be surprising if the final returns should show that there are 2,000,000 town gardens now producing food for their owners.

"From all sections comes the same news of the patriotic, instant response of the people to the back-yard garden campaign. Rich as well as poor have put in their vegetable gardens. Fine lawns and flower beds, together with city lots, are growing beans, radishes, tomatoes, and peas. Bankers and business men have come across and loaned money to those who needed it for plowing, seeds, and fertilizer.

"Our reports show the widest and most intelligent interest in canning and drying foods for Winter use. The publication office of the Department of Agriculture is working overtime in an attempt to supply the demands for information. Exactly what effect all this will have on the nation's food supply is hard to say, but it is going to help, and may be enough to turn the tide to victory sooner than we expected or hoped."

BRITISH SAILORS WILL JOIN OUR NAVY

England's Recruiting Commission Will Enlist Them in Every Port.

The British Recruiting Commission has started a movement for enlisting British sailors in every port in the United States. The machinery of the navy recruiting service is to be used, just as the army service is, to get men for the British Army, but in the case of sailors it is planned to have the law changed so that British sailors can be taken into the United States Navy to serve for the period of war. The officers at the British recruiting station, 280 Broadway, are much elated over the enlisting of Englishmen in this country, and they believe there are thousands of men eligible for navy duty who have not enlisted because they have not been plying to a British port.

All yesterday officers and clerks were kept busy at the British recruiting station registering applicants or examining them. One hundred and fifty were accepted for service. Colonel C. A. Warren of Toronto, in charge of physical examination work, said that from an experience gained in handling over 40,000 men, he wanted to pay a tribute to the "bantams," men who are under the required height, but who, given the opportunity, have measured up to the performance of the taller men. Colonel Warren said that 90 per cent. of the men examined here were physically fit.

Mrs. Hilda Wynn, head of the Wynn-Bevan Ambulance Unit attached to the Russian Army, visited recruiting headquarters yesterday to offer her services. At the present time she is co-operating with John Moffat, head of the Russian War Relief Committee, and it is expected that she will be of assistance to the commission in obtaining recruits here. Mrs. Wynn is one of the few women who have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. She has also received the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians and the Cross of St. George from the Russian Government. She equipped a field ambulance and drove it under fire on the Belgian front.

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A lot of ranch owners out in Wyoming—fine, wholesome people—have fixed up their homes and established cottages and house-tents near by, to accommodate summer boarders.
They are making it a business to take good care of these boarders, to furnish them with saddle horses, guide them on fishing, mountain climbing and sight-seeing expeditions and, beyond all, to make them comfortable and give them thoroughly good, well-prepared food. Good cheer is the keynote, and so the custom of taking one's family and spending a vacation on one of these Western ranches has become very popular.
We make it our business to know about these ranches, and are prepared to give you the names and addresses of many, to explain their facilities and attractions, cost of living there, and how to reach them most conveniently.
It's all very simple and easy, and for perfect rest and recuperation, for a way to secure a store of health for the coming year, you can't go wrong on a ranch vacation.
Let me help you plan for such an outing and give you all the information needed; in fact, make all arrangements for the complete trip.
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ROOSEVELT WOULD OSTRACIZE SLACKER

Says Conscientious Objector Should Be Sent to Firing Line to Dig Trenches.

NO STIGMA IN THE DRAFT

Mayor Welcomes American Medical Association in Patriotic Meeting in the Hippodrome.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered a scathing indictment of slackers, with especial attention to the "conscientious objector," in an address last night at a patriotic mass meeting in the Hippodrome of 6,000 delegates to the American Medical Association Convention. The Colonel stamped under foot any idea that there might be an iota of stigma attached to being drafted, and called the men who would be drafted more fortunate than their brothers who were not. He said that the boy who was drafted was just as honorable as the boy at Plattsburg or the boy who joined the National Guard. Slackers he called "miserable creatures who should be hunted out of the society of self-respecting men and women."

Sousa's Band was playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" when Colonel Roosevelt walked upon the stage. The 5,300 seats in the big auditorium were filled, and there were 700 extra seats on the stage. The audience arose as one man, and gave the Colonel a genuine Rooseveltian reception. Roosevelt started out by saying he was glad to speak to such a distinguished audience, halted a moment, and added: "But I would be much gladder if I were too far away to speak to you." The audience caught his point, and there was another ovation. He dropped his prepared speech, and, biting off his words in campaign style, went after the slackers.

Flays Conscientious Objector.

"The conscientious objector," he said, "curtains his cowardice behind the statement that he objects to placing himself in a position where he might take part in killing some one. I'd guard his conscience. I'd send him to the front, but I wouldn't give him a gun. I'd put him to digging kitchen sinks and trenches so that good men could rest until the time came for them to kill some one. Then I'd watch his conscience to see what it would do. There may be albino crows, but I'll judge the crows I meet by those I've seen.

"Some men talk as if their duty would be fully performed if they served when drafted, and in the meanwhile waited. This is a great error. Service under the draft merely represents the minimum duty which will be accepted by the State. It is a pretty poor man who will do no more than his minimum duty in this crisis. The man who does not heartily do his full duty by the nation is not fit to be a citizen. He does well, but not extraordinarily well, if he does everything in his power to serve the nation. If he will not do this he is an abject creature who should be hunted out of the society of self-respecting men and women. What we need to hold ever before our eyes is not the sacrifice that may be made, but the high privilege of being allowed to serve.

"I want to tell you that the drafted man who does his duty is on the same plane of honor as any other man who does his duty. There is no stigma attached to being drafted. But those who are registered or not registered who do not do their duty, who do not make every possible effort to serve, are not on the same plane of honor as the drafted man. Escaping the draft doesn't relieve you of your duty to serve. That's the way to look at the draft."

Tribute to the Mayor.

Colonel Roosevelt then made a passing reference to the speech of Mayor Mitchel and said that "every man of good sense and citizenship was glad to have the doctors welcomed by a man of the class of Mayor Mitchel, who stands for what is right, and is of the class who does things in the proper way." This was loudly applauded.

"The rights of universal suffrage," he continued, "can only exist in a community when the duty of universal service is accepted. If there are people who deny their obligation of service, they have not the remotest right to suffrage. The woman who doesn't do her full duty has no more right to the vote than the man who doesn't.

"Now, you doctors are face to face with your duty. Your country needs you. The United States needs 40,000 doctors and needs them now. If she doesn't get them the boys who go into camp will die by thousands like sheep. It won't be their fault, but the fault of those who didn't protect them.

"I ask you men here, as soon as you get back to your homes, to proceed to arrange the hospital assignments and everything of that kind so that the young fellow will be free to volunteer for immediate service in our army.

"We are in the great war for the sake of our national honor and vital national interest, and for the sake of humanity and civilization throughout the world. For two years before we reluctantly went to war Germany had been engaged in a relentless campaign of murder against American women and children and unarmed men. Germany has struck blows at international right and justice which mean that unless they are signally punished the whole movement for international dealing and brotherhood will have been put back for centuries. To the conquered countries she has behaved with a systematic and appalling brutality which is literally unparalleled among civilized nations since the close of the hideous religious wars of the seventeenth century.

"Doctors Do Your Part."

"I wish that every American would read Arthur Gleason's book, just published, 'Our Part in the Great War,' for no American who reads it can fail to feel his blood boil with horror and anger over the fearful cruelties it recounts and the shameful folly this country showed in not instantly taking action to rebuke those cruelties and in refusing even to prepare to defend itself. No American, if he has a spark of manhood and of the old American spirit in his soul, can fail to feel his heart harden with resolute purpose, inasmuch as at last, thank Heaven, we have dared to fight for the right, to do his part in seeing that this nation remains steadfast in the war until it has found complete and overwhelming victory, and let this man feel that his children will turn from him in shame unless he does all that in him lies to aid in bringing this victory.

"So, doctors, do your part, do it now. Sign up tonight, sign up tomorrow. Do your part to make the American flag once more the flag of the free and the brave, the symbol of democracy and right throughout the world."

At the close of the speech Colonel Roosevelt got another reception which marked the greeting to him. "What's the matter with Teddy," came from one gallery. "Three cheers for Teddy" from another.

In opening the meeting Dr. Alexander Lambert, who is to go to France in a few days as a Colonel in the Medical Corps, said: "To some it is given to express their patriotism in words; there are others of us who express it in other ways."

Mayor Mitchel welcomed the doctors to the city.

"Germany said to the world that there was doubt as to the patriotism of the United States," said the Mayor. "The response that has been made to the Liberty Loan and the splendid response of the young men of the nation last Tuesday are our answers. That the city stands behind the Government is proven by the results of registration day. There was no disorder; no trouble. The citizens of the country were ready and are ready to play their part as real American men and women."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who was introduced by Dr. Lambert as "Admiral," urged that the country not underestimate the power of Germany and said that she controlled 70,000,000 people at the start of the war, and now dominated 176,000,000, of whom 82,000,000 were in abject slavery. He pleaded for the preservation of labor standards and for woman suffrage.

"America," he said, "cannot do her full part in the war unless she has the support by night and day of her women. I hope that this war will bring equal suffrage in the United States.

"While we have no quarrel with the German people, while we have a supreme contempt for the German autocracy, if the aims of the German autocracy are to be backed up by a united German people, then the whole resources of the United States will be devoted to fighting not only the Kaiser but the German people as well."

George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation, said that the doctors had an opportunity to render a great service to the nation.

"As individuals and as an organization you are face to face with your situation, and the question your countrymen are asking is, 'What are you going to do?'"

Sousa's Band, led by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, played a number of patriotic airs, and Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera sang "Rule Britannia," "La Marseillaise," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," assisted by the Metropolitan Opera chorus. Sousa played "Hands Across the Sea" at the end of the meeting.

CRYING NEED FOR DOCTORS.

British Officer Says "Call of Suffering Humanity Is Awful."

It is because the allied armies care for a soldier as soon as possible after he is wounded that the medical ranks of France and England are so depleted that they are crying out for aid from American doctors, Colonel T. H. Goodwin of the British War Commission told the members of the American Medical Association yesterday.

"The call of suffering humanity is awful," he said, and urged the surgeons and physicians of the United States to answer the call.

"Human endeavor can stand no more than those physicians are undergoing," he said. "On a short section of the front there are from 20,000 to 30,000 wounded in a few hours of battle. What is there to do? Are we to leave them to crawl into shell craters, to suffer for hours, perhaps for days? Are we to dealing and brotherhood will have been rush medical men there to save them? One doctor said to me that we had better leave them there and save the medical men. But we couldn't do that. The belief in England is that the sons, fathers, and brothers who go to the front will be attended. And the wounded, as they come back tell the same story—they were picked up within an hour of the time they were wounded, sent to a hospital, and their wounds cared for.

"England started in this war utterly unprepared and one of the great things we ask of you is to start where we are at present and not to wade through our mistakes. We started our army with a few hundred thousand men. Then we raised a million and then millions more. We had to find a medical corps for the army. One of our difficulties was that our young medical men had no training in public health work. An army is no good unless its health is good, and we had few men who could deal with the problems arising in camps.

"There is a terrible responsibility upon the men of your profession. The call of suffering humanity is awful. I hope the response will be generous and prompt. Each of us has got to do his bit to help finish this miserable war. The medical man's bit is all-important."

Our Call to Doctors.

Colonel Goodwin was introduced by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chairman of the medical section of the Council of National Defense, who was in uniform. He repeated his warning of Wednesday night to young physicians—that if they did not offer their services to the Government they might be soon digging trenches.

"I take it," he said, "that there is not a man in this room under 55 who has not enrolled for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. If there is a man who hasn't enrolled, for God's sake, why hasn't he?"

Dr. George W. Hawley, speaking before the orthopedic section in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, told of the successful use of the Carrel method of sterilizing wounds. He has been in France for the last ten months and was enthusiastic in his praise of the efficiency of the invention of the New York surgeon. Dr. J. R. Eastman of Indianapolis, who recently returned from field medical work in Austria, said that the Austrians had not made a complete success of the Carrel method.

There was interest in a paper read by Dr. H. H. Briggs of Asheville, N. C., before the section of ophthalmology in which he told of a new method for straightened crossed eyes by using a silver link to hold the shortened tendon in corrected position until it grew. He said it was much superior to the old method of cutting the shortened muscle.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago was chosen President of the association for 1918 at a meeting of the House of Delegates held in the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the New York State Association of Medicine, was nominated, but withdrew, saying he did not wish to oppose a man who had done so much for the medical profession as Dr. Bevan. Incidentally, Dr. Lambert is going to France within a short time to be medical adviser to the Red Cross Relief Commission for France and Belgium. Dr. Bevan was elected then by acclamation.

The other officers elected were: First Vice President, Dr. Edwin H. Bradford of Boston; Second Vice President, Dr. John McMillin of the United States Health Service; Third Vice President, Dr. Lawrence Litchfield of Pittsburgh; Fourth Vice President, Major Holman Taylor of Fort Worth, Texas; Secretary, Dr. Alexander A. Craig of Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Pusey of Chicago, and Chairman of the House of Delegates, Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, Col. Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting in 1918.

Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago made a motion calling for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with Surgeon Generals Gorgas, Braisted, and Blue to formulate plans to be submitted to President Wilson and Congress giving more power to the army and navy surgeons in the building of camps and other war activities. The resolution was carried and a committee will be appointed within a few days.

Against Alcohol.

The House of Delegates went on record as in favor of prohibition in a resolution representing a compromise from the Council of Public Health and Instruction. A radical resolution offered on Monday condemned outright the use of alcohol in all medicine. The resolution adopted yesterday read:

Whereas, We believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore

Be it resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and

Be it further resolved, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged.

A majority of the doctors were out and out against the use of liquor as a beverage, but they differed as to whether there were not some cases in which a doctor could use it to advantage. However, there was a vigorous onslaught on the resolution by doctors who said that the House of Delegates was no place to settle questions of science.

The convention will close today after a number of joint sessions for symposiums, the chief of which will be devoted to a consideration of medical progress on fighting infantile paralysis.

CURE FOR INFANT PARALYSIS.

Strong Evidence That New Serum Is Effective.

There has been presented at the convention of the American Medical Association strong evidence that if New York has another epidemic of infantile paralysis this Summer there will be a serum treatment for the disease that will be efficient. Two new serums were described yesterday by doctors who believe they have perfected a cure for the disease which more or less has baffled physicians so far as positive treatment went.

Dr. Marcus Neustaedter of New York read a paper on a new horse serum, the work of himself and Dr. E. Banzhaf. The experimental work was done in the laboratories of the New York Health Department. The serum is obtained from the blood of horses inoculated with virus. Dr. Neustaedter told of numerous experiments on monkeys in which he said he demonstrated that his serum absolutely protected the animal. The serum will be given a trial, he said, at the next outbreak of the disease. He declared it was harmless to the patient.

Dr. Edward C. Rosenow of Rochester, Minn., told of a serum obtained from horses inoculated with poliomyelitis. He said this serum destroyed infantile paralysis virus in a test tube and protected monkeys. He said it was too soon to announce what it would do for humans.

Today the sections on nervous diseases and children's diseases will be given over to a symposium on infantile paralysis.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS VETERANS IN GRAY

"Call Us if the Boys Can't Do It!" Old Southern Warriors Shout as They March By.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Ten thousand Confederate veterans, remnants of the host that stormed the gates of the capital more than fifty years ago, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue today in review before President Wilson.

The battle-scarred Stars and Bars mingled with the Stars and Stripes, in symbol of a re-united country; a guard of honor of Grand Army veterans escorted the Confederates, and marching as a rearguard were 2,500 men of the Officers' Reserve Training camp at Fort Myer.

Remnants of famous contingents of the Confederate army, Forrest's cavalry, the Stonewall brigade and others, marched between cheering lines and past the White House where President Wilson reviewed them.

President Wilson was on the reviewing stand more than two hours, and in spite of a heavy rain he stayed until the last man had passed. Most of the time he was on his feet with his hat in his hand acknowledging greetings. Some of the old soldiers insisted on shaking hands with the President as the parade moved by.

"We go to France or anywhere you want to send us," cried one party of veterans. Another company shouted: "Call on us if the boys can't do it."

A sign that attracted the attention of the President read in letters two feet high: "Damn a man who ain't for his country right or wrong."

One old man in gray yelled: "To hell with Germany."

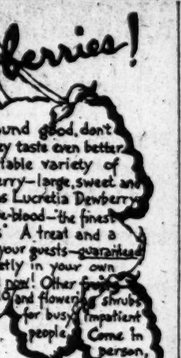
The President only smiled.

Chief Justice White, a veteran Confederate officer, came to the reviewing stand early, but left just before the Louisiana delegation passed, and marched with it before the President arm in arm with another Louisiana veteran. Many veterans pranced through the court of honor doing buck and wing steps which kept the President smiling. Many women marched in the parade.

Several members of the Cabinet, Ambassador Jusserand of France and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice of Great Britain, had seats close to the President and one or two military and naval attachés of the allied countries watched the remnants of one of the world's great armies march by.

The Veterans re-elected General George P. Harrison of Opelika, Ala., their Commander in Chief, and selected Tulsa, Okla., as the place for the 1918 meeting.

Most of the Veterans will go tomorrow to Gettysburg battlefield, where a statue to the Virginia soldiers will be unveiled.

Dewberries!

They sound good, don't they?—but they taste even better. A most delectable variety of running blackberry—large, sweet and juicy—known as Lucretia Dewberry, a real blue-blood—"the finest of its class." A treat and a novelty for your guests—guaranteed to grow sweetly in your own garden. Plant now! Other small fruits, 50c. for 10 and flowering shrubs 25c. for 10 and 75c. per 100. Catalogue for busy people. Impatient? Come in person, phone or write.
I. HICKS & SON
"Sixty Years of Knowing How"
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

CIVIL SERVICE.
Inspector of Heating & Ventilation
SALARY $2093.33.
Men 21 years of age and over who have been Foremen Steamfitters, Foremen Engineers at factory, Superintendent for Contracting or Manufacturing firms, or heating or ventilating systems in office, loft or factory buildings, or equivalent experience. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; Duties, 5. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to June 14 at 4 p. m. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PIERCE ARROWS
Before you buy a moderate priced new car, why not see the REBUILT and fully guaranteed Pierce-Arrows we now have ready?
These cars are well worth your inspection and serious consideration before making your motor car investment.
Full information cheerfully furnished upon request. 20 minutes New York to Newark via Hudson Tubes and our car meets you if you phone in advance.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street
Continuing the remarkable offering
Today, Friday, of
Women's Navy Blue Serge
Tailored Suits
at $16.50
These suits were made up specially for this occasion and would retail regularly for $29.50

When You Pay $20 at Saks for a Spring Suit
You get more clothes value than this price usually affords
SUITS at this popular price are as common as mosquito screens in Jersey. They are to be found in most any clothes shop, and mostly look alike. Saks suits at $20 stand out from the crowd wherever they are assembled. They possess an ease of line and a quality of tailoring which enable them to hold their own in company with suits of costlier origin.
¶ Our present assortments include soft roll sacks in single and double-breasted effects, Norfolks and pleated backs, with pockets aslant, patch or regular, in blues, greys, browns and fancy mixtures that are a feast in woolens for men of every stamp and preference.
Saks Clothes Are Saks Made
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
Men's Suits
Our entire stock of higher-priced suits for men and young men
20% OFF
This special discount will affect all suits priced from $30 to $48.
It's the first telling shot of the season!
The weather man's to blame. You yourself must have remarked at the "backwardness" of Spring.
The result—
A discount of 20% on every suit in the great Gimbel assortments for men and young men, priced from $30.00 to $48.00.
The products of several of America's best clothing makers are represented.
There is no need to go into detail regarding the styles and fabrics.
This special offering embraces *everything* at Gimbels, and Gimbels embraces everything.
The deductions will be made from the price tags by the salesmen.

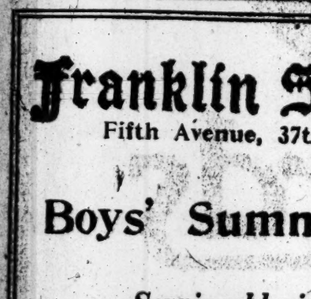
FULL DRESS SUITS, CUTAWAYS AND TUXEDOS ARE EXEMPT
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FOURTH FLOOR

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prime—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Wake Up—And Get Your Vacation Suit
It may be pleasant to dream about the fine clothes you may don during your vacation at the shore—but it is certainly more interesting and practical to own them. Select yours today from our assortment of
Men's Suits at $19.75
In this group are hundreds of suits of the sort you have often wished to wear — smart models, some conservative, some extreme and others in between. All of them are well tailored of dependable fabrics and would cost you more in any other good store in town. Direct Elevators to Clothing Department on 35th Street side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.
A Good Coat to Save For a Rainy Day
Fitted out with one of these fancy Mixture Raincoats you can defy almost any kind of wet weather. Tan, green, blue, or backed with silk. Seams cemented and strapped. Satin yoke, patch pockets, reinforced buttons, raglan or regular shoulders, convertible collars, ventlets under arms—in fact everything that a good rainy weather coat should be, at $17.50
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.
Men's Underwear
Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats: 79c per garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.
Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks $1.89
A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics; Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.
Bench-Made Shoes for Men, $9.89

One glance will convince any man that these shoes are above the ordinary at the price. Hand welted, hand sewed bottoms and hand finished. Oxfords or High Shoes of dark brown Russia calf, on a smart last with receding toes in a drawn out effect. Low, broad heels. Roomy through the tread, but snug at the instep, heel and toes.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.
Do You Use the Order Booths?
At the Grand Central and Hudson Terminals we have established order booths where you may leave your orders for any merchandise which you wish to take home with you in the evening. A corps of trained shoppers fills these orders with as much care as you would use yourself.

Vault Storage for Silverware
OR OTHER BULKY PACKAGES OF VALUE
Phone Main 6900
Guaranteed Against Fire or Theft
A package valued at $800 costs but 50c. per month.
No charge for cartage.
Private Safes, $30 a Year. Rather be Safe than Sorry.
Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses
37 Flatbush Avenue
Our 38th Year.



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We sell Gov't standard qualities only. No substitution and our prices stand comparison.
Largest outfitters for Home Defense Leagues in New York City and surrounding territory.

O. D. Khaki Coats	$5.75
O. D. Khaki Breeches	2.50
Service Hats	1.75
Army Khaki Shirts	1.65
Army Wool Shirts up	3.95
Army Sweaters	4.75
Army Shoes	6.65
Army Raincoats (slickers)	3.50
Army & Navy Leggins, $1 &	1.25
Navy White Suits	2.95

Complete Outfits for
Officers' Reserve Corps
Army & Navy Store Co., Inc.
248 West 42d St. (North Side)
Bet. B'way and 8th Ave., New York

KAHN SAYS WEALTH WILL SERVE NATION

Did Not Intend to Suggest That Capitalists Might Go to Canada During War.

COMPARES INCOME TAXES

Emphasizes Relatively High Rate and Foresees Reaction Upon Persons of Moderate Means.

An article on war taxation by Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. conveyed the idea to the minds of some who read it that an excessively high tax on incomes would cause capitalists to leave the United States and settle in Canada, where there was no income tax. One of the readers thought that the article carried a threat that men of wealth and enterprise would expatriate themselves in order to escape the burden of war taxation.

In reply to a letter suggesting that it would be as easy for the United States to frame legislation to prevent the dollar from evading its duty as to prevent those who want to avoid conscription from slipping across the border into Canada, Mr. Kahn said yesterday that he fully agreed with the writer that moneyed men must be willing not only to surrender such of their income as the necessities of the country require, but also to relinquish their affairs and place everything they have at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. Kahn said he regretted if his article had conveyed the impression of being a suggestion for the evasion by wealthy men of taxation. He thought that a comparison with conditions in Canada was of sufficient importance as bearing upon our own taxation program, to make it worthy of being commented upon.

Capital Remains Here.

"That this might be considered as either a suggestion or a threat," said Mr. Kahn, "of what capital might do during the war never entered my mind, for it would, of course, be little short of treason for capital and capitalists to take advantage of Canada's propinquity while the war is on. If capital meant to leave the country to evade taxation there would have been ample time and opportunity for it to do so during the last four weeks. The price of exchange would indicate if that had been done to any appreciable extent, and proves, as a matter of fact, that it is not being done. If it were being done, I quite agree with you that legislation should be sought to prevent it and to punish the attempt. But I am entirely certain that moneyed men will not think of evading whatever sacrifice may be required of them by their country under war conditions."

Mr. Kahn expressed the opinion that capitalists in this country would not easily forget it if they were taxed in the first year of the war at a far higher rate than prevails in any European country after three years of war. Even if the tax were removed immediately after the war he thought that capital would be fearful because the machinery of high income taxation, once used, and found easy of motion, might be used again in a less serious emergency. Arguments of this sort, he said, might be used by those seeking capital for other nations.

"Therefore," he said, "in the case to which my argument was addressed, i. e., unduly high income taxation in this country and no, or only very moderate, income taxation in Canada, there can be little doubt that after the war there would be an outflux of capital to Canada and that—which is still more important—men of enterprise, especially young men, would be apt to seek in that and other countries fields for their activities if the reward of enterprise were too greatly diminished in America. Such men would be doing nothing else than what many thousands of American-born farmers have done within recent years in transferring themselves, their capital, and their working capacity to Canada.

European Tax Lower.

"Not one of the leading European nations, after three years of the most exhausting war, has an income taxation schedule anywhere near as high as that adopted by the House of Representatives."

These countries, Mr. Kahn remarked, have had far larger experience than the United States in the science of Government financing.

"I yield to no one," he continued, "in my desire to see the burden upon the poor and those of moderate means lightened to the utmost extent possible. It is my strong conviction that certain measures, which were being urged upon Congress and apparently meeting with favor while seemingly tending to that desirable consummation, were in fact bound, in their longer effect, to bring about the opposite result, and to be harmful to the community at large—rich and poor alike. It is only that conviction which emboldened me to state my views publicly in face of the risk, which I fully recognized, of having my motives and objects misunderstood or misconstrued."

WARNING TO GUN CARRIERS.

Violators of the Sullivan Law Will Be Severely Punished.

Since the declaration of war many of the prisoners arraigned in Special Sessions charged with violating the Sullivan Anti-Weapon act have pleaded in defense that they thought it was not necessary to obtain a permit to carry a revolver in view of the fact that the nation was at war. In sentencing Pasquale Strano, who pleaded guilty yesterday before Justices Moss, Freschi, and Garvin in Special Sessions to a charge of carrying a revolver, Presiding Justice Freschi warned offenders that severe sentences would be meted out in the future. In sentencing Strano to thirty days in the Workhouse he said:

"Special Sessions intends to imprison gun carriers. These are no times for such men as this prisoner to have firearms. It is the carrying of weapons among other things that makes a riot possible, for the display or use of a revolver might be enough to start a riot. We must take every precaution to prevent public disorders."

DOUBLES HIS INCOME TAX.

Payer Sends Check and Asks That Surplus Be Applied to War.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District, with headquarters in the Custom House, who some time ago appealed to income taxpayers to be "financially patriotic" by paying in advance, was treated to a surprise yesterday when an unnamed taxpayer not only paid his income tax in advance, but sent his check for double the amount with a letter to the Collector saying that he would like the extra amount to be used for "war purposes."

Collector Edwards called on this taxpayer and thanked him for the generous contribution, and suggested, in view of the fact that it would be impossible for him to accept the money for the Treasury Department, that the sum be given to the Red Cross or that Liberty Bonds be bought.

Collections in the Second District are still pouring in. In the last four days the receipts have amounted to nearly $5,000,000.

Want to Save on Stamps.

The Post Office Department in the interest of economy has directed Postmasters throughout the country to urge the public to use postage stamps of the denominations required and not to use two one-cent stamps instead of a two-cent stamp.

TIME

Wireless Telegraphy, Telephony, the Aeroplane, the Locomotive, the Night Letter, the Typewriter, the Fountain Pen, and a thousand other ingenuities owe their inspiration largely to our appreciation of the Value of Time.

And it is that self-same appreciation of Time which has made the Thompson-Starrett Company the fastest building organization in the world.

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Building Construction

If you don't know the difference, any cigar will do. If you do know, you'll always ask for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
5 for 25c and Upward — Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
Women's Shoes
High and low cut, in a variety of desirable summer styles, reduced to
$2.75 $3.75 & $4.75
Sizes are incomplete, but the values exceptional, especially in the smaller sizes.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Boys' Summer Clothes

Serviceable in Fabric
Stylish in Workmanship
Satisfactory in Price

Our Wash Fabrics are shrunk before they are tailored. Our woolens are all wool. The workmanship is conscientiously done and due consideration given to style and fit. Prices are based on the value of the merchandise and usually run lower than elsewhere.

And Finally

All our Boys' Shops are together on the Fifth Floor, and you can equip your son from straw hat to shoes, without shopping from floor to floor.

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
That You Can Depend On
AT $3.50
A regulation Norfolk Model in tan khaki, or white duck. 7 to 18 years.

Boys' "Cool Cloth" Suits
Two Pairs of Knickerbockers
AT $6.75
Washable, about half and half wool and cotton, in gray, tan or heather mixtures. 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Two Pairs of Knickerbockers
AT $8.75
A full Norfolk Model, interdetachable belt, in gray, brown, and heather tweed or cheviot mixtures.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S
Shoes for Boys
at the customary prices
No Increase Yet!

Black Calf Shoes, high or low	3.50 and 4.00
Tan Calf Shoes, high or low	4.00 and 4.50
Ko-Ko-Calf High Shoes	4.50 and 5.00
White Buckskin Oxfords	5.00
Mahogany Calf Oxfords	5.00
Munson Army Shoes	4.00 and 4.50
Boys' Scout Shoes	3.00 and 3.50

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Store Open THIS Saturday until 6 P. M.
Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Misses', Juniors' and Girls'
Summer Dresses, Suits and Coats

Misses' Summer Dresses
New Models—At Special Prices

Misses' Gingham Dresses
In red, tan or blue colorings trimmed with Chinese embroidered medallions on white organdie. 14 to 20 years. 9.75

Misses' Voile Dresses
In Copen, rose, corn or white voile, waist and skirt trimmed with pleated ruffles and cluster pink tucks, ruffled pouch pockets, ribbon sash. 14 to 20 years. 16.75

Misses' White Voile Dresses
New summer models trimmed with various width tucks or pleated ruffles, large square collar, ribbon girdles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Girls' Summer Dresses
New Models—At Special Prices

Girls' Dimity Dresses
Hand smocked Empire models of dimity with tiny flowers in pink or blue on white or colored grounds. 6 to 12 years. 3.95

Girls' Chambray Dresses
Hand smocked, of green, blue, pink or tan chambray, pleated skirt attached to white batiste waist, collar and cuffs trimmed with French knot. 10 to 14 years. 7.95

Girls' White Dresses
White Net or Voile Dresses with lace edged fichus or hand embroidered and trimmed with various laces, ribbon sashes. 6 to 12 years. 9.75

Misses' Silk Dresses
New Summer Models—At a special price
Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. 18.50 *Unusual Value*

MISSES' SUMMER SUITS and COATS
Exclusive New Models—At Special Prices

Misses' Summer Serge Suits
Two new models of navy blue serge, belted coats with pleated back, patch pockets, shirred back skirts with detachable belts. 14 to 20 years. 19.75

Misses' Wool Velour Coats
Made of balance of imported and domestic wool velours from our workroom, including silver wool velour—a new coat fabric in the wanted colors. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

An Unusual Special Sale
Misses' Wool Jersey Suits
Three new models made from the balance of highest grade wool Jersey
Belted models in this season's most wanted colors, also Chinese blue, Salmon pink, rookie or white, sash or tailored belted coat, shirred back skirt with pockets. 14 to 20 years. 18.50 *Values $29.50 to $39.50*

Will Close Out To-day
Misses' High-Class Coats
Dress, Street or Travel Coats—14 to 20 years
Of wool velour, serge, burella cloth or wool Jersey, majority silk lined. Also a number of high-class silk coats. 18.50 *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00*

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Misses' and Girls'
White Summer Shoes

Misses' White Laced Boots
Of highest quality white rheinskin cloth. Made on an exclusive low heel last with light welted soles. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.00

Misses' White Oxfords or Pumps
Of highest quality white rheinskin cloth. Made on a new smart last, with light welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 4.50

Girls' White Pumps or Oxfords
Ankle strap pumps, also oxfords of highest quality white rheinskin cloth, made on correct orthopedic lasts. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. 3.00

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Will offer most extraordinary values today in
Men's Imported Silk Cravats at $1

The best known looms of England, France and Italy contributed to this rare collection of cravats. Only as a result of an extraordinary special purchase is it possible for us to give such values at $1. They were brought to America by a leading importer who simply could not resist buying them, their richness of coloring and harmonious blending of tones surpassing any neckwear silks he had ever seen. We have never before presented such scarfs at $1. They will tempt the man who seldom pays a dollar for his neckwear, and to the man who is in the habit of paying more they will prove a genuine "find." The weaves include:

Italian Grenadines; Spitalfields Squares; Plain but rich French Weaves; English Foulards and Crepes.

3,000 Men's Linen Handkerchiefs 3 for 65c
Genuine linen handkerchiefs are almost impossible to find these days at reasonable cost. These are all initialed handkerchiefs, made of good quality linen, with hemstitched borders a quarter inch wide. We offer them today at this low price as a result of a very special purchase from a reliable French importer. All initials in the lot, but not in each style of lettering. Extraordinary values.

5,000 Silk Scarfs at 55c
A clearance of broken lots of our higher-priced neckwear, combined with a special purchase of Foulard, Crepe Faille, Grenadine, Crepe de Chine, and Mogador Scarfs in a wonderful collection of smart Summer patterns, including a good showing of knitted neckwear.

3,000 Silk Cravats at 39c
Full length four-in-hands in a wide range of Striped, Floral, Spot and Figured designs. All made with the Saks-Service Band, which makes the scarf slip easier and wear longer. Remarkable value.

Men's Pajamas at $1.15
Well made of Plain or Self Striped Mercerized Fabrics, in White, Tan, Blue, Pink, and Heliotrope. Trimmed with silk frogs.

Men's Summer Pajamas at $2
Made of fabrics woven specially for pajamas. Plain colors, Jacquard designs, and stripes.

Men's Silk and Cotton Pajamas, $2.95
Exceptionally well made of plain color, self figured, and neat striped silk and cotton mixtures.

Men's Leather Belts at 85c
Made of fine quality leather with sliding buckle of silver deposit. Cut-out Old English initial.

Men's Leather Belts at 55c
Sheepskin, Pigskin, and White Kidskin Belts with Nickel Buckle.

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone Orange 8000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

NEW WAR HOSPITAL AMAZING TO DOCTORS

Columbia's Institution Wins High Praise for the Completeness of Its Equipment.

TO BE READY BY JULY 1

Buildings Portable and Erected to be Quickly Moved—More Funds Needed.

"This looks like business," said one of the doctors who yesterday visited the Columbia War Hospital on Columbia Oval in the Bronx and saw five hospital buildings ready for use and others going up while he watched. The doctor was one of 200 members of the American Medical Association and others who were the guests of the Executive Committee of the hospital at an inspection of the buildings, followed by luncheon in one of the wards already completed.

The visiting physicians and surgeons, among whom were notable doctors from the British army, United States army, the American Red Cross, and cities throughout the country, were impressed by what they saw. The occasion was the first opportunity many of them had had to see actually constructed and in the course of construction a 500-bed base hospital, identical with those ordered by the Government for the United States Army, and all who expressed opinions congratulated New York on having such a hospital for its medical and surgical defense.

The kitchen, reception ward, operating room, laundry and one ordinary ward room were completed, the long, low buildings comprising them being made chiefly of sheet steel and wood, portable, and yet so firm that they might stand where they are for years. The doctors examined the structure of the buildings with interest, noting how, by the use of bolts, hinges and grooves, with an almost entire absence of nails, the parts of each building had been fitted into place. And they watched workmen putting up buildings not yet completed, observing how joists, walls, rafters, windows and floors were quickly assembled. Houses took shape under their eyes. Doubtless they would not have been surprised if they had suddenly discovered a large sign reading, "Buildings put up while you wait."

A Model for Other Cities.

It was apparent that the Columbia War Hospital would be of service to other cities than New York, for several out-of-town doctors, upon making inquiries, learned that anybody might purchase such a hospital in all of its parts, and several were heard to remark that cities everywhere should equip themselves with such hospitals for use in emergencies. It was pointed out that any city possessing the ready-made parts of a hospital might, by commandeering labor, erect it within a few days if any disaster, such as earthquake, tornado or epidemic, made a greater need for hospital space than established institutions provided.

The Executive Committee of the Columbia War Hospital expects to have it completed by July 1, with the limited labor supply at their command, and the committee is now speeding up its efforts to raise the money still needed for the equipment and maintenance of the hospital for one year. The estimated sum yet to be raised is $300,000, and the members of the committee are relying upon public contributions, which should be sent to William H. Woodin, Treasurer, 165 Broadway, to make up this amount. The need for the money is imperative, for the military and medical authorities expect the hospital's space to be in demand within a short time, perhaps within a few weeks.

"We cannot tell when invalided soldiers will begin to return to New York," said one of the officers of the Army Medical Corps who visited the hospital yesterday. "Surely before very long we shall have sick and wounded American soldiers and sailors to be cared for. They should come to this hospital, not only because it is admirably situated, but because it will be the center of instruction for medical work in time of war, and the doctors, nurses, orderlies and others in training here will be furnished with an opportunity for work that will be invaluable to them when they go to the front."

Among those who inspected the hospital yesterday was Colonel T. H. Goodwin of the British Medical Corps, who was enthusiastic in his congratulations of the Executive Committee. Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of Military Relief for the American Red Cross, was also impressed, and Captain S. R. Burnap of the Medical Reserve Corps, many of whose ideas were incorporated in the original specifications for the hospital, expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results.

Notable Party of Visitors.

Others in the party were Major Franklin H. Martin of the Council of National Defense, Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School; Major Clarence H. Connor of the Medical Reserve Corps, Dr. Albert J. Vander Veer of Albany, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Dr. George H. Simmons, editor of The American Medical Association Journal; Dr. A. J. Ochsner of Chicago; Surgeon T. W. Richards of the United States Navy, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, Major R. L. Noble of the Medical Reserve Corps, Dr. Frederic E. Sondern and Dr. Ludwig Kast, Major Henry C. Coe of the Medical Reserve Corps, and Dr. Alexander Lambert. The members of the Executive Committee and other New York doctors acted as guides for the visitors.

The Columbia War Hospital was originally conceived of by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and, after developing the plan for it, Dr. Squier submitted his idea to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and the University Trustees, who approved of the plan on April 1 last. An Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. Squier, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. William H. Bishop, Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Frederick A. Goetze, Treasurer of Columbia University, and Willard V. King, was formed, and the task of making the hospital an actuality was undertaken. The response of the public to an appeal for contributions was encouraging, and the hospital became a certainty when friends of Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, provided enough money for the buildings.

The erection of the buildings was begun some two weeks ago and progressed as rapidly as the committee could obtain laborers to assemble the sections. And so it will continue until the hospital is ready for use. If the public contributions are sufficient for the equipment and maintenance, the summer will be well started before the city will have a thoroughly modern, adequately equipped hospital of 500 beds and several mobile field hospital units that may be rushed to any scene of accident or calamity within 100 miles of the city where injured persons require immediate treatment.

WHITMAN BACKS FUSION.

Denies Report of Move to Aid Cropsey Against Mitchel.

Governor Whitman said yesterday that he was in full accord with the local Republican organizations with relation to the prospective Fusion Mayoralty campaign. All these organizations, with the exception of a group of Brooklyn Republicans, have aligned themselves behind Mayor Mitchel.

The Governor's statement was made in reply to questions prompted by reports in some Brooklyn newspapers that Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court would retire from his position on the bench for the purpose of becoming counsel for the commission which is to investigate the New York Central West Side contracts. The commission has not yet been created, but Governor Whitman was given power to create it under a bill introduced by Assemblyman Samuel R. Green of Brooklyn, which has become law. According to the Brooklyn report, Justice Cropsey, whom the Brooklyn Republicans not in sympathy with Mayor Mitchel would like to see made the Fusion candidate for Mayor, would accept the position with the commission for the purpose of grooming himself for a fight with Mitchel in the Republican primaries this Fall. The story left the plain inference that Governor Whitman was committed to the plan.

"It is all news to me," said the Governor, when asked about this. "There is not a word of truth in it. On the face of it, the report is absurd. The commission when organized will pick its own counsel. I have the appointment of five of the seven Commissioners provided for by the Green act, and I have not as yet given a thought to the personnel. I am not at all sure, even, that I shall appoint the Commissioners for some little time to come."

"Is it fair to assume, then, that you are in thorough accord with the Republican organizations in their attitude toward the Fusion situation?" the Governor was asked.

"Most assuredly, I am," he replied.

CANNOT TEACH VIVISECTION.

Jersey Law Held to Apply to Institutions for Research Only.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The State Board of Health today denied the application of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, for permission to teach and practice vivisection under a law of the State. The denial was based on an opinion from the Attorney General's department that the law in question could not be applied to Rutgers.

The act was drawn particularly for the Rockefeller Institute. The Attorney General's department held that it applied only to institutions for scientific research and not to educational colleges or schools.

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Vaudeville Stars—Avon Comedy Four, Ed Morton, James Thornton, Al Herman, Gene Greene, Jules Levy, Jr., Browning & Hughes, Marie Fenton, Jim Doherty, Helene & Palakiko, Evan Davies, Harlan Knight, Gus Reed.

Established Phonograph Favorites—Van Eps Trio, Harry Humphrey, Ada Jones, Henry Burr, Collins & Harlan, Manuel Romain, Burr & Campbell, George L. Thompson, William Schefer, Billy Golden, William Sloan.

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7145 RAZZAZZA MAZZAZZA / JOE TURNER BLUES
7144 GIVE ME ALL OF YOU WALTZ / KANGAROO HOP, Fox Trot
7123 SHADOWLAND, Fox Trot / POOR BUTTERFLY, Fox Trot
7120 MY HAWAIIAN SUNSHINE, Fox Trot / MISSOURI WALTZ
7118 RAGGING THE SCALE / KILIMA WALTZ
7112 GOLD AND SILVER, Waltz / DANCING IN THE BARN, Schott.
7105 SARI WALTZ / SPHINX WALTZ
792 DANCE OF THE DOLLYS / BACHELOR DAYS
790 STEP WITH PEP / PARADE OF THE TIN SOLDIERS
780 SPARKLING FOX TROT / THE GLOBE TROT
779 PRETTY BABY, Fox Trot / RAGTIME DRUMMER, One Step
777 BUGLE CALL RAG, Fox Trot / UNDER THE RAMBLING ROSES, Fox Trot
761 WEE BIT O' SCOTCH, Fox Trot / UP THE STREET, March & One Step
748 RACKETY COO, Fox Trot / LA CONFESSION WALTZ
747 BABES IN THE WOOD, Fox Trot / HARRIGAN & HART, Medley One Step
746 LADDER OF ROSES, One Step / PAVLOWA GAVOTTE
740 MY OWN IONA, Fox Trot / ALOHA OE WALTZ
730 I LOVE YOU, THAT'S ONE THING I KNOW, One Step / OLD FOLK'S RAG, One Step
727 TICKLING LOVE TAPS, Fox Trot / IDA FOX TROT
717 OVER THE WAVES WALTZ / BLUE DANUBE WALTZ
715 LA CZARINA (Mazurka Russe) / LA SERENATA

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7175 AMERICAN JUBILEE / ALL AMERICA MARCH
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7149 AMERICAN PATROL / STAR SPANGLED BANNER
7138 CALL TO ARMS / SWEETEST MELODY OF ALL
767 STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER / DOWN SOUTH
766 "1863" MEDLEY, Part I. / "1863" MEDLEY, Part II.
762 SECOND REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MARCH / WHISTLER AND HIS DOG
759 THE OLD FLAG NEVER TOUCHED THE GROUND / I'VE GOT THE ARMY BLUES
755 BARBARA FRIETCHIE / CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE
738 WAKE UP AMERICA / DIXIE
728 AMERICA, MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE / COLUMBIA, GEM OF THE OCEAN

POPULAR SELECTIONS

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7168 PATRICK HENRY MUST HAVE BEEN A MARRIED MAN / JUST THE KIND OF A GIRL
7166 WHEN ROSIE RICCOOLA DO THE HOOLA MA-BOOLA / THE CUTE LITTLE WIGGLIN' DANCE
7165 RED HEAD / SOMEWHERE IN DELAWARE
7163 CROSS MY HEART AND HOPE TO DIE / THE WHOLE WORLD COMES FROM DIXIE
7159 I NEVER KNEW / GYPSY LOVE SONG
7156 NIGHT TIME IN LITTLE ITALY / BURLESQUE—NIGHT TIME IN LITTLE ITALY
7153 DON'T LEAVE ME, DADDY / SOMEWHERE IN DIXIE
7143 PUT ON YOUR SLIPPERS AND FILL UP YOUR PIPE / WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN IN DIXIE
7142 THEY'RE WEARING 'EM HIGHER IN HAWAII / MOTHER, MAY I GO IN TO SWIM
7141 CIRCUS DAY IN DIXIE / MY LITTLE CHINA DOLL
7140 CHINESE BLUES / EPHRAHAM'S JAZBO BAND
7139 NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY! / KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GIRLIE YOU LOVE
7137 WHAT DO YOU WANT TO MAKE THOSE EYES AT ME FOR! / LOVE IS A WONDERFUL THING
7136 O'BRIEN IS TRYIN' TO LEARN TO TALK HAWAIIAN / WEARIN' OF THE GREEN
7133 SO LONG, LETTY / MOTHER
7131 POLLYANNA / I'M A-LONGIN' FO' YOU
7130 HONOLULU, AMERICA LOVES YOU / THO' I HAD A BIT O' THE DIVIL IN ME
7129 IDA, SWEET AS APPLE CIDER / HONOR THY FATHER AND MOTHER
7128 M-I-S-S-I-S-S-I-P-P-I / COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN, MARY ANN
7127 IT'S NOT YOUR NATIONALITY / I KNOW I GOT MORE THAN MY SHARE
7119 GILA, GILAH, GALOO / FLORA BELLA
7114 DOWN WHERE THE SWANEE RIVER FLOWS / EMANCIPATION HANDICAP
7113 IF I ONLY KNEW JUST HOW I STOOD WITH YOU / THERE'S SOMEONE MORE LONESOME THAN YOU
7108 OH! HOW SHE COULD YACKI HACKI, WICKI, WACKI, WOO / JUST ONE DAY
7107 IT'S A LONG, LONG TIME SINCE I'VE BEEN HOME / TWO KEY RAG
7104 CAN'T YOU HEAR ME CALLIN', CAROLINE / MOTHER MACHREE
7102 MY CASTLE IN THE AIR / THROW ME A ROSE
7101 LOVE IS A DANCE / DARLING, I LOVE YOU SO
798 HAWAIIAN SUNSHINE / THE WORLD IS HUNGRY FOR A LITTLE BIT OF LOVE
797 ON THE SOUTH SEA ISLE / COME ALONG TO CAROLINE
791 PRETTY BABY / TENNESSEE BLUES
788 THERE'S A LITTLE BIT OF BAD IN EVERY GOOD LITTLE GIRL / SHE IS THE SUNSHINE OF VIRGINIA
787 AND THEY CALLED IT DIXIELAND / PRAY FOR THE LIGHTS TO GO OUT
785 TURN BACK THE UNIVERSE AND GIVE ME YESTERDAY / IRELAND MUST BE HEAVEN, FOR MY MOTHER CAME FROM THERE
776 YOU'RE A DANGEROUS GIRL / LOVELAND, BEAUTIFUL LAND OF LOVE
774 I LEFT HER ON THE BEACH AT HONOLULU / ON THE BEACH AT WAI KI KI
765 RACKETY-COO / TRAIL TO SUNSET VALLEY
764 IF I KNOCK THE L OUT OF KELLY / SOME LITTLE BUG IS GOING TO FIND YOU
757 ARRAH GO ON, I'M GONNA GO BACK TO OREGON / MY GAL SAL
754 I WAS NEVER NEARER HEAVEN IN MY LIFE / MY ROSE OF HONOLULU
753 BABY SHOES / SUNSHINE OF YOUR SMILE
751 HESITATING BLUES / LUANA LOU
736 GOOD-BYE, GOOD LUCK, GOD BLESS YOU / COME BACK TO ERIN, MONA DARLING
720 SHADES OF NIGHT / M-O-T-H-E-R

STANDARD & FAMILIAR MELODIES

7172 MARSEILLAISE / O SOLE MIO (My Sunshine)
7167 E LUCEVAN LE STELLE (The Stars Were Shining) / VESTI LA GIUBBA (On With the Play)
7174 LI'L GAL / DEEP RIVER
7170 THE STEIN SONG / THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
7155 IRISH LOVE SONG / SING ME TO SLEEP
7154 LA DONNA E MOBILE / VESTI LA GIUBBA
7134 OLD OAKEN BUCKET / SONGS OF YESTERDAY
7132 WHEN SHADOWS FALL / SOMETIME
7117 HIPPODROME MINSTREL MEDLEY / WHERE THE SUNSET TURNS THE OCEAN'S BLUE TO GOLD
7115 MY DAD'S DINNER PAIL / PADDY DUFFY'S CART
799 ELEGIE / TOREADOR SONG
773 OLD KENTUCKY HOME / OLD BLACK JOE
771 MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE / WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE
763 SOMEWHERE A VOICE IS CALLING / AUF WIEDERSEHN
758 BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS / OH, PROMISE ME
750 MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND / SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD
739 PERFECT DAY / LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG
733 LAST ROSE OF SUMMER / DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES
732 I HEAR YOU CALLING ME / BEN BOLT

STANDARD INSTRUMENTAL

7147 LIEBESLIED / WALTZ IN A MAJOR
7148 OUR OWN POLKA / FRENCH NATIONAL DEFILE MARCH
7135 HERD GIRL'S DREAM / HUNGARIAN DANCE, No. 5
7121 CUPID'S ARROW / HAWAIIAN HULA MEDLEY
7110 SPRING SONG / EROTIK
7103 KAMENNOI-OSTROW / SOUVENIR
796 LI-KE NO LI-KE / L'INFANTA MARCH
782 MEDITATION FROM THAIS / TAMBORIN CHINOIS
781 MARRIAGE BELLS / CHINESE PICNIC AND ORIENTAL DANCE
778 SWEET BIRDIE POLKA / SWEET SIXTEEN
769 THE SWAN / BARCAROLLE
768 HUMORESQUE / AVE MARIA

BILLY SUNDAY & SACRED

7158 BRIGHTEN THE CORNER WHERE YOU ARE / A RAINBOW ON THE CLOUDS
7150 ABIDE WITH ME / NAZARETH
7100 O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL / HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING

MONOLOGUES

7116 THE THREE BEARS / THE DUEL
794 WINKEN, BLYNKEN AND NOD / RAGGEDY MAN
793 NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, Part 1 / NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, Part 2
756 SEVEN AGES OF MAN / SHYLOCK'S JUSTIFICATION OF THE JEW

HUMOROUS

7171 NO NEWS, OR WHAT KILLED THE DOG / THE TALE OF THE COAT
7169 ALL ABOARD FOR THE COUNTY FAIR, Part 1 / ALL ABOARD FOR THE COUNTY FAIR, Part 2
7152 FOUR MINUTES WITH JULES JORDAN, Part 1 / FOUR MINUTES WITH JULES JORDAN, Part 2
7151 JAMES THORNTON'S MODERN MARRIAGE STORY / JAMES THONTON'S BARBER SHOP STORY
7126 THE TRIAL OF JOSIAH BROWN, Part 1 / THE TRIAL OF JOSIAH BROWN, Part 2
783 LOUIS MANN'S "COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE" / LOUIS MANN'S "COHEN ON ASTRONOMY"
770 HARRY LAUDER MEDLEY, Part 1 / HARRY LAUDER MEDLEY, Part 2

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CATCHER M'CARTY BREAKS LEG IN GAME AGAINST CINCINNATI WON BY GIANTS

GIANTS BAT WITH ZEAL AND EFFECT

Emerge from Their Slump with a Rush and Slaughter Reds by Score of 10 to 1.

McCARTY BREAKS LEFT LEG

Suffers Injury While Sliding and Is Likely to be Absent from Lineup for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Giants returned to form today and defeated the Reds 10 to 1 in a game in which the crack of solid base hits was heard no less than twenty-six times. The Giants garnered fifteen blows off Regan, practically all of them counting in the scoring. The boys went into a tie with the Phillies for first place as a result of their success.

The victory was costly, however, as Lou McCarty broke his left leg just above the ankle in the fourth inning in sliding back to first. He was carried off the field. An X-ray examination confirmed the belief of the doctor who gave Lou first aid that the leg was broken. McCarty will be out of the game indefinitely. That he will be sadly missed goes without saying, though Marsden demonstrated today that he is in great form.

Allen Sallee had the Reds at his mercy at all times, despite the eleven hits he allowed. The slender southpaw made it his business to get the first two men up in each inning. He then usually passed up and allowed the Reds to get a little hit. As soon as a Redleg perched on a base, however, the stuff was off. Sallee put on steam and easily got the next in almost every instance. He received splendid support, the Giants pointillating in the field after their two off days.

Fielding of a High Order.

Kauff made several flashy catches, while nearly all the New York players registered plays out of the ordinary. Thus, though the Reds got at least one hit in every inning and two in the seventh and ninth, they never really threatened.

The Giants, after their poor showing of yesterday, when they were completely baffled by Toney in the last five innings, after hitting hard in the early stages, were able today to hit hard, early and late. They saved a large part of their blows, however, for the last three innings for demonstration purposes.

In the last frame McGraw put Krueger in to catch and Kilduff at third. The latter, with two Reds on, manufactured the only double play of the game with a great stop and throw on Kopf's hard-hit grounder.

The Giants started vigorously in the first. Kauff, who traded places with Robertson in the batting order, walking, taking third on Zim's single, and scoring when he and Zim executed a double steal. Zim went on to third on Shean's bad throw. Then he stole home, but Fletcher's throw hit and he returned to third. Robertson flied out.

One more was added in the second. Holke and McCarty singled, but Holke was killed trying to steal as Sallee failed to sacrifice. McCarty took third on Burns's hit, and scored when Wingo dropped Shean's throw on an attempted double steal.

Robertson led off with a single to centre in the fourth, took second on Holke's out, and scored on McCarty's slam to left. The catcher was caught off first and broke his leg sliding back.

Jim Thorpe Scores for Reds.

The Reds got their lonely tally in their half of the fourth. Thorpe's Texas Leaguer took a lucky hop and went for a triple. Custo filed to Robertson, Thorpe scoring, and the Reds were through.

The Giants went scoreless until the seventh, when two more were put over. Holke walked and went to third on Rariden's double to centre. Sallee went out, but Burns walked. Herzog hit to left, Holke scoring. Kauff sent Rariden home with a sacrifice fly to Thorpe.

Two more were piled up in the eighth, when Robertson, Holke, and Sallee singled. Slim's hit drove his two mates home.

For good measure, the Giants put over three in the ninth. Herzog singled and went to second when Kauff did likewise. Zim sacrificed. Fletcher sent the two home with a single to right. Holke singled to centre, Fletcher taking third. He scored when Holke was caught off second and Shean erred. Rariden filed to Custo.

Huhn and Groh singled for the Reds in the ninth, and Kopf hit a hard one to Kilduff, who grabbed it and threw to Holke after touching third.

Jeff Tesreau has recovered from the tonsilitis he got in St. Louis, and probably will work tomorrow. Mitchell is due for the Reds.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Groh,3b	5	0	3	1	6
Herzog,2b	5	1	2	1	4	Kopf,ss	5	0	1	0	6
Kauff,cf	3	2	1	4	0	Roush,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Kilduff,3b	0	0	0	1	1	Thorpe,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	2	3	Custo,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Hebert'n,rf	3	2	2	3	0	Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Holke,1b	4	2	3	8	0	Wingo,c	4	0	0	7	0
McCarty,c	2	2	0	3	0	Regan,p	3	0	0	0	2
Rariden,c	2	1	1	2	1	aRuhm	1	0	0	0	0
Krueger,c	0	0	0	0	0						
Sallee,p	4	0	1	1	0	Total	38	1	11	27	17
Total	38	10	15	27	11						

a Batted for Regan in ninth.

Errors—Holke, Custo, Shean, (2,) Wingo.

New York	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Wingo, Rariden. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Stolen bases—Kauff, Zimmerman, Custo. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Sallee, Thorpe, Shean, Kauff. Double play—Kilduff and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 10. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Regan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 10 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Regan, 15 and 7 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Regan, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Regan, 2. Time, 2 hours 1 minute. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

CARDS FALL UPON BARNES.

Collect Five Runs in Third Inning and Beat the Braves 9 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—St. Louis drove Barnes from the box in the third inning, made five runs on two triples, a single, a base on balls and Bailey's error, and won today's game from Boston, 9 to 4. Cruise injured his leg rounding second base in the third, and had to retire. Beecher, who replaced him, sprained his ankle chasing a hit in the next inning.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith,cf	5	2	1	3	0	Bailey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Gonsales,1b	3	1	0	10	1	Twombly,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller,2b	3	1	0	2	5	Barnes,p	2	0	0	1	5
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	2	5	Wilhoit,lf	4	2	1	3	0
Cruise,lf	2	1	2	2	0	Magee,lf	1	0	1	1	0
aBeecher,lf	0	1	0	0	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Betzel,lf	1	0	0	1	0	T.C.Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Long,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	1	7	2
Snyder,c	4	0	0	5	0	Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	0	1
J. Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	1
Watson,p	1	1	1	0	1	Allen,p	1	0	1	0	0
Haines,p	1	0	0	0	0	Tyler,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	38	9	9	27	14	Total	35	4	8	24	13

a Ran for Cruise in third.

Errors—Hornsby, Bailey, Gowdy, Allen.

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	9
Boston	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Long, J. Smith. Three-base hits—Miller, Cruise, Rawlings. Home runs—Bailey, Stolen bases—Bailey, Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2. Based on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Tyler, 1; Watson, 3; Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 6 hits, 4 runs in 3 1-3 innings; Allen, 1 and 0 in 3; Tyler, 5 and 4 in 3. Struck out—By Watson, 1; Tyler, 1; Allen, 1. Passed ball—Snyder. Time, 2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Utica, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
Reading, 3; Scranton, 1.
(Second game postponed.)
Syracuse at Albany. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

American Association.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.
(All other games postponed.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 9; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Postponed; cold.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	29	13	.690
Chicago	30	15	.667
New York	23	19	.548
Cleveland	25	23	.521
Detroit	18	24	.429
St. Louis	17	26	.395
Washington	17	27	.386
Philadelphia	14	26	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	34	14	.632
Philadelphia	34	14	.632
Chicago	28	18	.609
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	18	20	.429
Cincinnati	20	27	.426
Boston	14	21	.400
Pittsburgh	14	28	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

SENATORS WIN IN NINTH.

Johnson Holds White Sox to Three Hits and Chicago Loses, 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The locals made it two straight from Chicago today, winning 1 to 0. Johnson allowed only three hits. There was no scoring until the ninth, when Rice singled, advanced on Morgan's sacrifice, and scored on Gharrity's double.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shanks,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Leibold,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Weaver,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Foster,3b	4	0	1	0	2	E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Rice,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Jackson,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Morgan,2b	3	0	2	2	2	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gharrity,c	4	0	0	12	1	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	1
McBride,ss	2	0	0	2	3	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	5	1	Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	1
Johnson,p	2	0	0	1	2	Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	8	27	12	Total	31	0	3	25	14

*One out when winning run scored.

Errors—Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Weaver, Gharrity. Stolen bases—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, McBride, Jackson, Morgan. Double play—Jackson and Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 1 run in 8 1-3 innings; Johnson, 3 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 2; Johnson, 6. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time—1 hour, 35 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

BENEFIT GAME ON JUNE 17.

Yankees and Browns' Sunday Contest Put Off a Week.

The date of the sacred and patriotic band concert at the Polo Grounds, to be followed by a regular championship ball game between the Yankees and St. Louis Browns, has been definitely scheduled for Sunday, June 17, instead of June 10, as originally announced, the new arrangement conforming better with the regular league schedule.

The proceeds of this patriotic performance will be used for the benefit of the troops of the First New York Engineer Regiment, which will shortly be sent to France. W. H. Wiley, Treasurer of the Military Committee of the United Engineering Societies of New York will have custody of the fund, and will supervise its disbursement.

REACH FINAL IN DOUBLES.

Misses Pollak and White to Meet Misses Tyndale and Gilleaudeau.

The women playing in the invitation tennis tournament at the Staten Island Ladies' Club were content yesterday to compete in the semi-final round of the doubles event and call it a day of tennis. The fortunate ones in playing through were Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Edith White in the upper half of the draw and Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau in the lower half.

The first-named team did not encounter much opposition in playing against Miss Adelaide Irving and Miss Elizabeth Ewing, scoring their advance to the final at 6—4, 6—1. In the case of Miss Tyndale and Miss Gilleaudeau there was a spirited struggle before they vanquished Miss Marion Vanderbeek and Mrs. Theodore Cansdeen at 10—8, 9—7.

It was this latter contest that attracted the chief attention, especially after it was seen how evenly matched the rival teams were. It would have been hard to find teams of more nearly equal playing strength, and there was nothing certain about the match until the last point had been played. Miss Tyndale and Miss Gilleaudeau are a comparatively new team in the realm of doubles play but their work was of convincing quality.

Miss Tyndale is one of the few capable net players among the women, and her work in this particular was a feature of the match. It devolved upon Miss Gilleaudeau to take the burden of the back court play, and her placing strokes made the openings for many of Miss Tyndale's finishing-off shots at the net. The latter did not force the barrier, being content to take the openings as they occurred, and this plan of campaign worked to bring ultimate victory.

There was a quick ending of the match foreshadowed in the second set when Miss Tyndale and Miss Gilleaudeau led at 4—1 on games. The advantage, however, only served to spur the rival players to greater effort and they succeeded in making the score 4 all. Three times the set went to deuce before Miss Gilleaudeau and Miss Tyndale secured the victory.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4	11	1
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1

(All other games postponed.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	34	13	.567
Providence	34	18	.618
Baltimore	34	37	.585
Toronto	22	18	.550
Rochester	20	18	.526
Buffalo	17	20	.459
Montreal	14	34	.452
Richmond	13	30	.302

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
(Two games.)
Richmond at Baltimore.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 6; New Haven, 4.
Portland, 4; Bridgeport, 2.
New London, 6; Worcester, 0.
Hartford at Springfield.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 0.
Birmingham, 2; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 4; Nashville, 3.
Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 3.

HANS WAGNER FAILS TO RESCUE PIRATES

Robins Celebrate Veteran's Return to Game by Walloping Him and His Mates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—The Brooklyns made their first appearance of the year at Forbes Field today and downed the Pittsburgh Pirates by a score of 5 to 3 in a game the feature of which was the return to the diamond of the veteran Hans Wagner. He played first base and accepted all his chances cleanly. At the bat he was thrown out three times by Cutshaw, but on his fourth appearance, with Hinchman on second, he drove the ball over third base for a single, scoring the third run of the inning for the Pirates. However, he misjudged his ability to run and in trying to make it a double was thrown out by Wheat.

Al Mamaux tried his hand again in the box, but was no better than on his previous attempts to come back. It took the Brooklyns only three innings to convince Manager Callahan that he couldn't win with the "millionaire kid" in the box, and the youngster was shooed off to the shower bath.

Stengel opened the second inning with a single to centre, and went to second on a passed ball, scoring on Wheat's single to right. The latter took second on the throw home, and scored on Mowrey's single past third.

In the third inning the visitors kept right after Mamaux, and tallied a couple of runs on Olson's single to left, Hickman's double, which Ward, Baird, and Hinchman allowed to drop between them; Stengel's life when Pitler threw too late to the plate to catch Olson, and a double steal engineered by Hickman and Stengel.

Grimes kept the Brooklyns away from the plate in the next four innings, and gave way to Carlson in the eighth. The latter was reached for a triple by Wheat and a single by Cutshaw in the eighth, which gave the champions their fifth run.

Jeff Pfeffer looked as if he would wield the whitewash brush up to the eighth inning, when he wobbled a little, and the Buccaneers took advantage of this to tally three times. With one man gone, Pitler singled to right and went to second when Schulte was passed. Hinchman scored both men with a double to left centre, and he also tallied when Wagner hit past third for a single. Honus tried to stretch it into a double, and was out, Wheat to Cutshaw.

In the ninth inning Brief batted for Carlson, and doubled over Wheat's head, but there were two out at the time. Stengel gathered in Carey's bid for a triple, and the game was over.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	1	3	0	Carey,cf	5	0	1	4	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Pitler,2b	4	1	1	4	3
Hickman,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Schulte,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Hinchman,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	2	3	4	1	Wagner,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Mowrey,3b	2	0	1	1	2	Schmidt,c	3	0	1	6	1
Meyers,c	3	0	0	3	0	Ward,ss	2	0	1	2	2
Pfeffer,p	4	0	0	0	4	Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBrief	1	0	0	0	0
						Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bStengel	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	5	8	27	11	Total	33	3	7	27	10

a Batted for Mamaux in third.
b Batted for Grimes in seventh.
c Batted for Carlson in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hits—Hickman, Hinchman, Brief. Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen bases—Hickman, Stengel, Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Meyers. Double play—Pitler and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 4; Mamaux, 1; Grimes, 1; Carlson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Mamaux, 5 and 4 in 3; Grimes, 1 and 0 in 4; Carlson, 2 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; Grimes, 2; Carlson, 1. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Branfield.

HONORS GO TO DUNDEE.

Italian Lightweight Fights with Fury, Outpointing Welling.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, reinstated himself with local boxing enthusiasts last night at the St. Nicholas A. C., where he decisively outpointed Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight, in their ten-round bout. The fiery little Italian boxer, working with all the energy that he could muster, forced the fighting for the greater part of the journey, and with his aggressive style, which almost bordered on the reckless, earned the honors in seven of the ten sessions. Two, the second and seventh, went to Welling, and the remaining one, the third, ended with honors about even.

The contest will take its place among the keenest and most spirited no-decision bouts ever staged in this vicinity, and one of the largest crowds that ever jammed its way into the old skating rink saw a contest between two fairly evenly matched athletes which just teemed with bristling moments.

The physical advantages of the bout were all with Welling, who was much taller than Dundee, and in addition, had a much longer reach. As was the case in their previous meeting, however, Dundee set these advantages at naught with his rushing aggressiveness and when he was not carrying the fighting successfully he was drawing the Chicagoan into leads which were deftly and cleverly turned to the advantage of the Italian boxer.

Dundee frequently stepped inside, or just out of range of Welling's efforts and outboxed the lad from Chicago at long range. Counties times in the ten rounds Welling bounced his heavy right hand off Dundee's jaw, but the bronzed Italian just kept carrying the fighting without hesitating all the way.

Dundee hammered away at Welling's stomach with heavy right and left-hand swings, and these blows had their effect as the bout progressed, when it was seen that Welling was slowing perceptibly and his blows were not being delivered with their former sting and freedom. In the second session Welling frequently stung his opponent with a right cross or uppercut to the jaw, and there was a space when Dundee seemed in distress.

In the third round Dundee came back strongly, however, and held Welling even, and in the next three sessions the Italian gained the honors with his cleaner hitting, both at long range and in close. In the seventh Welling's cleaner jabbing gave him the honors, but the closing three rounds went to Dundee. The weights were: Dundee, 133 pounds; Welling, 135 pounds.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Johnny West vs. Kid Carter; K. O. Lew Edwards vs. Harry Segal. Both ten-round bouts.

Harlem A. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Eddie Dorsey; Eddie Shannon vs. Joe Steers. Both ten-round bouts.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Frankie Burns, California, vs. Young Reeter; Red McDonald vs. Walter Brooks. Both ten-round bouts.

Freeport S. C., Long Island.—Frankie Wilson vs. Young Al Kale. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Johnny (Kid) Alberts. Ten rounds.

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ANDERSON TAKES MEDAL ON LINKS

Veteran Golfer Leads Field in Scarsdale Tourney with Card of 76.

Golfers marched forth on the Scarsdale links yesterday, some seventy strong, in the first real tournament that the metropolitan section has known this season, and when the players nied homeward the medalist among them was none other than the veteran John G. Anderson of Siwanoy. His trusty kit of clubs had produced a record of 76 for the qualifying round of the tournament, which, war conditions omitted, would be hailed as the championship of Westchester County.

As the scores were turned in Elihu Fowler of Scarsdale appeared to be the winner of the qualifying round, for his mark was 77, which equals par for the course. Later it developed that an error had been made in Fowler's card. He dropped out of the tournament.

There was a zest to the play yesterday that bespoke a desire on the part of many to make up in one day what they had lost of tournament play in the earlier season because of the renouncement of tournaments by many clubs hereabout. Anderson started out by making a 37 for the first half of the journey, which is only one over the par of 36. He was over par on the first, third, and fifth holes, and under on the seventh and eighth. On the others of the first nine he equaled par.

The incoming journey proved to be less successful, judged from the standpoint of par golf, a mark of 39 being attained as against par of 36. Second to Anderson in the qualifying round came S. F. Emerick of Hudson River with a card of 38—40, 78, and then followed F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy with 79, and Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl with 40—39, 79. These were the only golfers of the formidable troop that started who hit a mark below 80.

Lewis was the winner of the tournament a year ago, and appeared in the rôle of defender this season, although, of course, the championship does not pass to another even if he is defeated. He ruined his chances of the qualifying round honors by groping here and there among the sixes and even ascending at one time to a seven.

Those who came under the 80 mark can well congratulate themselves, for there were many more or less prominent who crowded in between 80 and 90. A mark of 86 was the last to qualify for the first sixteen in the match play, which will begin this morning. The two who just slipped into the leading coterie of players with this score were S. R. Hollander of Siwanoy and H. L. Phillips of Siwanoy. Such well-known players as Theodore Werminghan and S. J. Graham qualified with scores of 84. The former's card was 43—41, 84, and that for the latter was simply a reversal of these figures, it reading 41—43, 84.

The pairings for the first round of match play are as follows: Lewis vs. Anderson, Lyon vs. Hoyt, Meeds vs. Hollander vs. Bermingham, Graham vs. Benton, Emerick vs. T. R. Brown, Gaines vs. Phillips, and C. H. Brown vs. Picksley.

The summaries:

J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy	37—39—76
S. F. Emerick, Hudson River	38—40—78
F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy	42—37—79
R. H. Lewis, Wykagyl	40—39—79
L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy	43—38—81
H. D. Gans, Wykagyl	38—43—81
T. R. Brown, Scarsdale	43—38—81
W. W. Lyon, Scarsdale	45—38—83
J. M. Picksley, Wykagyl	43—40—83
T. U. Bermingham, Wykagyl	43—41—84
C. V. Henton, Hudson River	41—43—84
A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy	40—44—84
S. J. Graham, Allied Boxes	41—43—84
C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's	44—41—85
H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy	45—41—86
S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy	45—41—86
W. W. Babcock, Dunwoodie	42—45—87
W. Harris, Scarsdale	43—44—87
Haigh, Scarsdale	45—42—87
S. Graham, Allied Boxes	41—46—87
C. H. Hart, Dunwoodie	42—46—88
R. M. Miller, Wykagyl	45, 43—88
E. H. Hart, Wykagyl	43, 46—89
A. M. Morris, Dunwoodie	48, 41—89
Ernest Scarsdale	45, 42—90
H. D. Hawkes, Scarsdale	48, 42—90
E. C. Holston, Scarsdale	45, 45—90
K. S. Congdon, Siwanoy	49, 41—90
H. D. Foreman, Scarsdale	47, 43—90
J. F. Knoepke, Siwanoy	45, 45—90
F. V. D. Longacre, St. Andrew's	46, 46—92
J. H. Phillips, Scarsdale	54, 40—94
F. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale	49, 45—94
R. Shoaff, Scarsdale	49, 45—94
T. Van Vlack, Scarsdale	50, 46—96
H. L. Hamilton, Scarsdale	52, 44—96
A. Childress, Scarsdale	55, 42—97
F. B. Geddes, Scarsdale	52, 45—97
O. A. Yeoford, Sedgley Farm	51, 46—97
G. Gilman, Jr., Siwanoy	49, 48—97
H. W. Chapman, Scarsdale	51, 48—99
F. B. McLean, Wykagyl	53, 46—99
J. A. Wilson, Siwanoy	50, 53—103
G. F. Chapin, Siwanoy	55, 52—106
M. L. Colburn, Scarsdale	53, 51—106
D. G. Scott, Siwanoy	55, 51—106
E. J. Lennon, Siwanoy	57, 58—115

BOBBY JONES BEATS BUSH.

Lad Puts Out Southern Golf Champion—Adair Loses, Too.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—Today's play in the Southern Golf Association's tournament here witnessed the elimination of Reuben Bush, the title holder, and Perry Adair, the young Atlanta player who had been expected by followers of the game to make his way to the finals.

Bush was defeated by Bobby Jones of Atlanta, and young Adair by C. H. Munger of Dallas.

VOSHELL IS HARD PRESSED.

Wins Sharp Tennis Battle from Behr in N. Y. L. T. C. Tourney.

Play in the New York Lawn Tennis Club tournament yesterday advanced two more players to the semi-final round of the singles event. S. Howard Voshell, the national indoor champion, had a sharp struggle with Allan Behr, which the former won at 6—4, 7—5, and Hugh Tallant won from H. J. Steinkampf by default. These two will meet in the semi-final round today. In the lower half, those who are already ensconced in semi-final round brackets are Elliott Binzen of Fordham and Henry Bassford.

The first set between Voshell and Behr was a keenly waged struggle, Voshell showing something of his old time dash in making his spectacular sallies to the net, where he cut down his opponent's drives with sure placing strokes and kills. In the second set he raced along happily to a 5—3 advantage, when Behr staged a rally that threatened to make him such a formidable opponent that a third set would be necessary. Voshell had a hard stinging service with a sharp break, yet in the ninth game it gave way before the attack of Behr, who followed by taking his own service and evening the set score. Voshell was a bit unsteady at this time, but with the score deuce he gathered himself for a decisive effort and clinched the contest by taking the next two games.

Concannon Victor with Cue.

Joseph Concannon defeated Samual Gruhm by a score of 99 to 22 in the final block of their 400-point pocket billiard match last night at the Herald Square Billiard Academy. Concannon's victory brought his total up to 400, while Gruhm's total was 99. The match went seven innings.

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RHINE MAIDEN IN FRONT.

Springs Surprise by Taking Ladies' Handicap at Belmont.

Edward F. Whitney's Rhine Maiden, a five-year-old mare by Wateroress-Gold, gave another illustration of her uncertain racing qualities when she won the Ladies' Handicap at Belmont Park, which was the feature of yesterday's card. Rhine Maiden in her last start, last Monday, had been unable to keep foot with her field, and finished last in the Plattsdale Handicap at a mile, the distance of yesterday's race.

In that event the daughter of Waterecress was meeting horses of the sterner sex, but when pitted against fillies only she displayed entirely different form in the Ladies' Handicap. There were a number of smart fillies engaged with the Elkwood Park Stable's Celandria, a handy mare in heavy going, selected as the favorite. The Glen Riddle Farms' Yankee Witch, a three-year-old, also was highly regarded as was George W. Loft's Julialeon, another three-year-old that was asked to concede weight to the older horses.

Starting from next to the outside position, Rhine Maiden showed speed at the start that discounted the odds of 10 to 1 laid against her chances. Her brilliant flight of speed carried her so far to the front that she was able to cross over and take the rail two lengths in front of Fairy Wand before the end of the first furlong.

The Cleveland Stable's Dorcas, with Fairy Wand, was an energetic chaser of Rhine Maiden along the back stretch, but all the time was engaged in a hopeless pursuit. Entering the home stretch Rhine Maiden had a commanding lead of three lengths with little BaH sitting back and beckoning the others on. He eased the mare up at the end so that she won by two lengths from James Butler's Wistful, which came with a rush in the stretch. Celandria, the favorite, was half a length back.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse, $600; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00 1-5.

Bughouse, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 115 pounds, by Marathon-Blade and Fancies, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (L. McAtee).... 1
Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 115, by Hastings-Dragnet, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3. (J. Butwell) 2
Debadou, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 115, by Broomstick-Leayonara, even money third. (W. Knapp) 3
*Little Devil, Hand Grenade, Chief Lally, *Quitting Bee, Happy Go Lucky, †George Washington, Lucky Day, Longhi, †Starry Banner, and Cavan Boy also ran.
*Maiden entry. †Quincy Stable entry.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $5, with $600 added, about two miles and a quarter. Time—3:00.

Zellwood, Leonard Jacob's b. g., aged, 157 pounds, by Knight Errant-Francos Hindoo, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5..... 1
The Carmet, Captain C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., 4, 152, by The Commoner-Salaire, 2 to 1 and even, (S. Stevens)..... 2
Sparks, R. L. Ahles's b. g., aged, 137, by Tithonus-Windermere, 7 to 5 third. (M. Kennedy)..... 3
Shirtsleeves and Bratenose fell. Plaintiff lost rider.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10 with $500 added; six furlongs straight. Time—1:12

'HITCHY-KOO' WINS BY ITS ORIGINALITY

Raymond Hitchcock Opens His Own Revue with Sallies from an Auditorium Seat.

WIT AND GOOD BURLESQUE

An Intimacy Between Players and Auditors That Recalls the Days of Weber and Fields.

HITCHY-KOO.—A revue in two acts and twenty scenes, book and lyrics by Harry Grattan, Glen MacDonough, and E. Ray Goetz; music by E. Ray Goetz. At the Cohan & Harris Theatre.

The Principals—Raymond Hitchcock, Irene Bordoni, Grace La Rue, Frances White, William Rock, Leon Errol, Roy Hoyer, Adelaide Winthrop, Eleanor St. Clair, Teddy Hudson, and George Moore.

"I'm the manager of this show," said Mr. Raymond Hitchcock arising from the seat opposite the one always reserved for the late Mr. James "Diamond Jim" Brady in the Cohan & Harris Theatre at curtain time last night. "For years I've wanted to have my own show—Hello Irvie. Glad to see you Georgie. Seen Lee? Lee's here. And here comes the Ambasasdor. Welcome to our city, Mr. Ambassador."

At this point the audience, which had been gurgling at every sally, recognized in the late-comer whom Mr. Hitchcock was ushering to the first-row seat our former Ambassador to Germany, James G. Gerard, and a volley of applause forced the diplomat to make a bow. It likewise served to give the audience a breathing spell, in which it realized that Mr. Hitchcock's new revue, "Hitchy-Koo," was as fresh and original as he had promised it would be.

A moment later the comedian had gone to the stage and while he did not again venture into the auditorium he did not neglect to take the audience into his confidence whenever he appeared, and the intimate atmosphere was never lost. The three hours of entertainment that followed was as packed with good-natured fun as any similar period in the recent annals of the local stage. There were nineteen divisions in all, and in many of them there was more wit than in the whole course of some musical plays that have prospered.

"Hitchy-Koo" differs from any form of entertainment Manhattan knows. It resembles more closely the bright revues George M. Cohan wrote before he quit work than any other domestic product; there is the same native wit and the same delicious sense of burlesque is ever present. But there is an intimacy between players and auditors that suggests the tradition that clings to the music hall of Weber and Fields. Mr. Hitchcock says his revue is based on a piece called "Some" that was running when he was in London, and though there is no way of telling how much of the original remains, "Hitchy-Koo" is more like the best London revues than any of its predecessors.

Mr. Hitchcock has chosen his assisting artists with consummate skill. The principal ones, who appear many times during the evening, are all distinct and unique personalities; otherwise the result would have been disastrous. Frances White, the perkiest of stage maidens, with her marvelous sense of rhythm and her irresistible mannerisms; William Rock, her foil, usually blended with the background but now claiming some of the credit that is his; Leon Errol, with his unfailing flair for burlesque; Grace La Rue, whose charm gains potency through its elusiveness; Irene Bordoni, thoroughly Gallic—these are the ones on whom the burden of the nineteen scenes falls.

Miss White is in turn a barefoot boy, a ginghamed school girl, a Chinese maiden, and a cocotte, with steps and bizarre costumes to match. Mr. Errol's roles range from a cockney waiter with a pet lobster to an inebriate composer suffering from one of this comedian's famous circular sprees. Mr. Hitchcock is a manager who sings a Cohanese song in which he vows he has had enough of it and is willing to remain an actor, a photographer with a musical camera, the leader of the village band with a real tuba on which he plays a real tune, and an exhorter for the theatre in the case of The Stage vs. Billy Sunday, with an imitation of the famous evangelist thrown in.

The thing that other managers may learn from Mr. Hitchcock's show is that no idea is too old to use if it is given a novel twist. Thus an effective first-act finale is achieved by bringing from out the covers of a huge album successive bridal couples of other decades. As each couple emerges from its photographic honeymoon pose they sing a song and dance a dance of the period. The closing scene, the most riotous of the evening, is merely a smart rendition of the familiar burlesque of a French play.

The settings are of the new school, and are effective and in good taste. They are from the studios of the Washington Square Players, and while a note at the top of the program announces that the management has refrained from extravagance in the interest of good taste and public policy, there is no suggestion of skimpiness. Glen MacDonough, E. Ray Goetz, and Harry Grattan are credited with the authorship of book and lyrics, while Mr. Goetz, except for the itnerpolated number by Mr. Cohan, is the only composer mentioned. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lehar, Mr. Grieg, Mr. Germain, and various other composers of considerable note are represented in the medley that a well-modulated orchestra sends out from beneath the stage's lower lip.

The only thing that can stop "Hitchy-Koo" is Mr. Hitchcock's contract with the Century in the Fall.

RICH BOY TURNS TO FATHER

Heir to $1,500,000 Spurns the Lees and Wants to be Called Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 7.—William Crossman Lee, the 14-year-old heir to $1,500,000 and known as the "poor little rich boy" of White Plains, went on the witness stand today before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at White Plains and spurned his stepfather and the latter's mother, who brought him up after his mother's death.

This was the seventeenth legal battle for the custody of the boy which has been waged between his father, William Mills, Jr., and his stepfather, Frederick Lee, during the past two years. Mr. Lee, who married Mrs. Mills after she had divorced the father of the boy, had custody of William until last Summer, when DeWitt H. Lyon of Portchester was appointed general guardian by Surrogate Sawyer. Mr. Lyon filed a bond for $1,000,000, and is now in charge of the boy.

The main question before Justice Tompkins was the order of the Court of Appeals affirming his order directing that the matter of the body's custody be tried out before him at special term to determine whether the boy had been kidnapped by Mr. Lyons from Mrs. Lee on one of the main streets of White Plains last Summer.

The boy, who testified in his own behalf, said he was pleased with his surroundings at the Hackley School at Tarrytown, where he had been placed by his guardian.

"What name do you wish to be known by?" suddenly asked Judge Frank J. Lamb, counsel for Mr. Mills.

"William Mills," replied the boy, as the tears again started.

Try a glass of MAN-A-CEA with your dinner as a preventive against indigestion.
MAN-A-CEA

FIX STAMP TAXES ON CHECKS AND DRAFTS

Senate Committee Expects to Raise Between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 by This Levy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Stamp taxes of 2 cents on bank checks and drafts of more than $5, to raise from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, were written into the War Tax bill today by the Senate Finance Committee. The provision would require persons drawing checks and drafts for more than $5 to affix the stamps so familiar during the Spanish-American war.

All other documentary stamp taxes of the House bill, estimated to raise $33,000,000, were adopted, except those on surety and indemnity bonds, which were exempted. The committee decided, however, to reduce the House tax of 8 cents a pack on playing cards to 3 cents for decks costing under 15 cents.

Consumption taxes on sugar, coffee, tea, and cocoa were fixed finally as previously announced, after long reconsideration, except that the rate on raw cocoa was reduced to 3 cents a pound and that on prepared cocoa and products increased to 5 cents. The sugar tax of one-half cent a pound, 2 cents on coffee, and 5 cents on tea will stand.

Reconsideration of the proposed repeal of the law giving sugar refiners "drawback" allowances on exports was discussed today, but a decision postponed.

Many other problems previously decided also were reconsidered and debated at length, including the tax on newspapers, magazines, and other publications. Final settlement of the publishers' tax and possibly other important questions is looked for tomorrow. Both the income and excess profits taxes remain to be fixed.

Senator Simmons tonight said he adhered to his former estimate that the committee probably will complete the revised bill with an aggregate tax levy of around $1,500,000,000 on Saturday and present it to the Senate about the middle of next week.

ORPHANS ENJOY OUTING.

Four Thousand Needy Children Have Picnic at College Point.

Four thousand orphans and needy children, from thirty-two institutions in this city, enjoyed their thirteenth annual outing yesterday, given by the Orphans' Automobile Day Association. In spite of the rain it was about the happiest day of the year for the youngsters. Three hundred motor vehicles, taxicabs, omnibuses, private cars, the use of which was donated, collected the children, and, preceding the trip to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, there was a parade down Broadway, from Fifty-ninth Street to Fifty-second. The children carried American flags, and sang patriotic songs as they rode along.

At Donnelly's Grove the day was largely spent in playing games. Under shelter when it was raining. Two bands provided music, and a vaudeville show was given. Everything for the bountiful luncheon, which was served soon after the arrival, was donated, many business houses contributing. The burden of the work of preparing for the day fell this year upon Horace D. Lisser, President of the association; Frank G. Carrie, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and John J. Korbel, Secretary and manager. The honor of providing the largest number of motor vehicles for the event went this year to the Auto Renting Association of New York, which sent thirty-nine.

Civic Orchestra Concerts.

Pierre Monteux of the Metropolitan is to lead the Civic Orchestra, opening its second season of popular concerts on June 20 at the St. Nicholas Rink. This is a continuance of the excellent Summer music started and maintained last year under Walter Rothwell at Madison Square Garden. That hall, owing to changed conditions, is said to be not now available. The Sixty-sixth Street resort is to made airy and attractive, and, because of more limited capacity, places will be reserved a week in advance.

ALLEY FESTA HAS NO GAMBLING NOW

"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose," Is New Motto of the Cantina.

CROWDS AID WAR RELIEF

Belgium Day and France Night Attract Generous Visitors to the Capacity of the Studios.

A puritanic pall has descended on the Macdougal Alley Festa. The Cantina della Fanciulla del West, where hazardous pastimes engaged the adventurous on Wednesday, the opening night of the carnival for the American Red Cross and allied war relief, has taken on a more subdued tone. Not that, as the vernacular has it, the house has been pinched. No police interference has spoiled the game, according to Mrs. Henry B. Harris, proprietor of the Cantina, but yesterday morning members of the committee which organized the festa and did not know that Mrs. Harris's concession was going to disclose roulette, high-low, klondike and faro in active operation, suggested to her that actual gambling was going a bit strong, even though charity got all the proceeds.

So while the Cantina was open last night there was a marked difference. The games were still going—all but the roulette wheel, and admission was still charged. But it was carefully explained to everybody who bought chips and ventured them that there was no reimbursement for him, no matter what he won; it was all for charity whether the turn of the cards or the bones or the wheel favored the house or not.

All of which was a sore disappointment to many persons who went down to look things over. One of these disgruntled individuals, upon being told that he could bet all he wanted to, but wouldn't get anything back, observed that this removed the sole difference between the Cantina and some of the other attractions in the Alley. Mrs. Harris was much disappointed at the attitude of the committee.

"Out there in the street," she said, "you see any number of girls holding up the passersby and demanding that they turn over money for enterprises they never heard of before. Here was a perfectly straightforward enterprise which gave them the ordinary mathematical chance that anybody has in a square game. As a matter of fact the roulette wheel lost nearly a $1,000 last night. However—"

Some of these girls in costume last night introduced a new feature. Thrusting their little painted cash boxes under the chins of pedestrians, they chattered: "We aren't asking you to buy anything or to take a chance on anything. We only want you to give us money." And the silver lay heaped high in some of the boxes, for nearly everybody had gone with the fixed purpose to make a contribution to charity without caring much what the excuse might be.

One of the most popular establishments last night was the china smashing booth, which advertised that for the small price of a quarter anybody could take three throws at china made in Germany. Emulous of the recent example of Lord Charles Beresford, patriots stood about in a long line and insured plenty of work for somebody's pottery after the war is over.

Yesterday afternoon was Belgium day and last evening was France night. There was a change of bill in the soloists at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's restaurant, the latter vocal attache of Lieutenant John Philip Sousa's band, and in the Alley Theatre. The Junior League, which is conducting the Red Cross dance hall that runs all the way through to the front of 23 Washington Square North, has announced that in addition to the guaranteed presence of thirty of its members each day and evening, "The Flame of Kapur," the famous Junior League movie exhibited in New York and Philadelphia, and depicting fashionable New York interiors, will be shown on Saturday.

At the booth conducted for the benefit of the Gens de Lettres there was shown yesterday a series of moving pictures taken on the opening day by Marie Doro, including Mayor Mitchel. The incident of the Mayor paying his own way in because none of the doorkeepers recognized him was not included. The crowds yesterday were about as large as those of the opening night, which is to say they were all the Alley and its adjunct attractions could accommodate. The Festa will open at 1 o'clock this afternoon and continue open till 1 tomorrow morning. It closes on Saturday night.

TO ASK ITALY FOR COCCHI.

Parents of Miss Cruger, Long Missing, Want Him Brought Here.

Henry D. Cruger of 120 Claremont Avenue, father of Ruth Cruger, the eighteen-year-old girl, who disappeared on Feb. 13 last, and District Attorney Swann are planning to seek further information from Alfredo Cocchi, who is in Bologna, Italy, where he fled about the time the police learned the girl had been last seen at his motor cycle shop in West 127th Street, near Manhattan Street.

Grace Humiston, a lawyer of 50 East Forty-second Street, who represents Mr. Cruger, said yesterday that it was hoped that Cocchi might be brought back on a charge of abandonment which Mrs. Cocchi intends to bring against him. Mrs. Humiston, who made an exhaustive investigation of the case after it had been dropped by the police and the District Attorney's office, said yesterday that circumstances had come to light which made it appear extremely likely that Cocchi knew all about the girl's disappearance. She said it had been learned from an American Consul in Italy that, when Cocchi arrived at Bologna, where his brother lives, he had good clothes and plenty of money. This is regarded as striking, because it has been established pretty well that he had only $15 and was dressed in his working clothes on the day he dropped out of sight. Mrs. Humiston said that, if he could be induced to tell where he had obtained money after he went into hiding, the mystery would be near a solution.

The story which Cocchi has repeatedly told since he was found in Italy has been that he fled because he did not get on well with his wife and that he knew nothing whatever of the fate of Miss Cruger. Some color was added to his story by police investigation, which showed that he had quarreled frequently with Mrs. Cocchi. The girl's parents, however, are convinced that kidnappers seized her in Cocchi's bicycle shop when she went there to have her skates sharpened.

Mrs. Humiston and the Crugers feel sure the girl is dead. The reward of $1,000 offered by Mr. Cruger still stands and is payable to the person who can establish the facts as to his daughter's fate. Mrs. Humiston said that some letters which had been received indicated that there are others in this country who know what happened to the girl and that any information on the subject will be treated confidentially.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he intended engaging counsel in Italy to interrogate Cocchi, but that he doubted whether it would be possible to bring him back to this country if the only charge against him was that of abandonment.

SPANISH CABINET TO QUIT.

Will Announce Resignation at Meeting with the King Today.

MADRID, June 7, (via Paris.)—The Cabinet met this afternoon to consider the political situation.

It is the unanimous opinion in political circles that it will decide to announce its resignation tomorrow at a meeting to be presided over by King Alfonso.

JUVENILE ACTORS GRADUATE

Ethel Barrymore Gives Diplomas, and Thomas Wise Advice.

Ten juvenile actors and actresses who hope some day to see their names on heatre façades outlined in incandescents, or whatever kind of light they have then, were graduated from the Professional Children's School yesterday and eight of them received their diplomas at exercises held in Aeolian Hall. The other two were unable to attend because they had the mumps. The school was organized several years ago by Miss Jane Hall when she founded the Rehearsal Club, and it has been run in conjunction with that institution.

To inspire the youngsters Ethel Barrymore and Thomas A. Wise had been invited to take part. Mr. Wise to say a few words of advice and Miss Barrymore to present the diplomas and address the graduates briefly, but the plan was only partly successful due to an unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstance. This was the unexpected attack of stage fright that suffused the experienced Miss Barrymore. Probably for the first time in her long career as an actress Miss Barrymore found herself unwilling to trust her voice, and when Miss Greer, who, in introducing the actress, had told the children that she had saved the most beautiful part of the program till the end, saw that Miss Barrymore didn't intend to speak, she said: "Oh, but you must let us hear that glorious voice." That seemed to complete the rout of Miss Barrymore, who paraphrased her impersonators' most famous line, "There isn't any more," and proceeded to hand out the diplomas with a hearty handshake for each recipient and a few words spoken to the children's class in such a tiny voice that those outside the cluster of graduates couldn't possibly hear.

The exercises that so affected Miss Barrymore were calculated to stir the emotions of any one fond of children. Little boy and girl players, ranging in size from those just able to walk to seniors of the age of "bones and blushes," to borrow a phrase from a last season's play, sang and orated and performed a pantomime. Nydia Westman, the valedictorian, and Albert Hackett, salutatorian of the class, delivered orations, as did also Marjorie Brown and Mac Macomber. The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer pronounced the invocation and occupied a place on the stage, and there were addresses by Miss Greer, President of the Board of Directors, and Miss Ruth L. Smith, the retiring principal of the school. Mr. Wise told the youngsters of some of his early struggles to become an actor.

BEQUESTS TO ACTORS' FUND

Gifts from the Late John Hoge and Estate of Clyde Fitch.

The Actors' Fund of America is the beneficiary of the will of John Hoge, a manufacturer of tile, who died on Monday at his home in Zanesville, Ohio, according to information that has reached Daniel Frohman, President of the fund. The amount of the bequest is not known, but it is believed that it is substantial, and that it will go far toward putting the charity on a sound financial footing.

Mr. Hoge owned the Opera House in Zanesville for many years, and so came in contact with many theatrical people, among whom he had many close friends. On a visit to New York last Winter he told Mr. Frohman of his affection for the people of the profession and of his plan to include the fund among his legatees. He said he intended to remember the charity handsomely, which he could do, since he had provided for those who were related to him. It is known that Mr. Hoge owned a plot of land in Fifth Avenue near Forty-third Street valued at $500,000 or more. Mr. Frohman believes that the bequest is in the form of an endowment.

The fund is also the beneficiary of the estate of Clyde Fitch, the playwright. When Mr. Fitch died he made the provision that upon the death of his mother, Mrs. Alice M. Fitch, all royalties accruing from his plays should be given to the fund. This includes royalties for the motion picture as well as the acting and publication rights to the Fitch plays, and is a considerable item in the course of a year. Mrs. Fitch died last month.

Ambassador Elkus Leaves Berne.

BERNE, June 7, (via Paris.)—The former American Ambassador at Constantinople, Abram I. Elkus, accompanied by his family and the members of his staff, left for Paris this afternoon by way of Geneva. It is expected the party will reach Paris Friday morning.

GOETHALS'S AIDS APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Continued from Page 1.

cent. basis, or the cost plus fee basis of payment, as the corporation had full power to investigate all companies to which it let contracts.

"My only purpose in doing what I have done," he said, "is to get as many ships afloat as possible at once and win this war. I think it can be done, and want to do everything I can to carry out my convictions. I don't want by any chance to be too late, and I fear that may be the case if the wooden ship program on a large scale is dropped."

Mr. Clark's Statement.

Mr. Clark's statement, which treated the situation generally, read:

"As far as we can learn, the present program contemplates about 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months. This amount was sunk in the first four months of this year, and the shortage is already appalling.

"The wooden-ship program has been cut to about one-fifth of its original size—apparently to make room for steel ships.

"It is possible to build of wood 2,000,000 tons more than are at present contemplated without in the slightest degree interfering with the steel construction.

"A crisis in shipping will arrive by Dec. 1 and our allies' and our success depends on our ability to begin to produce ships by that time.

"Very few steel ships can be produced in time. The early ships will be the wooden ships and they may decide the issue.

"The plan of fabricating ships of structural steel is a splendid one and it will succeed, but it is new, and unexpected delays will be encountered in carrying it out. On the other hand, the wooden ship is as old as civilization and there are no uncertainties regarding its construction.

"Even if we build all the wood ships we can in addition to the steel, we can only hope for a total of 5,000,000 tons in eighteen months. This is not nearly enough. In deliberately neglecting 2,000,000 tons of wooden ships we are taking terrible chances.

"The construction of wooden ships has been limited in many ways. The standard design is difficult to build, requires a high percentage of skilled ship carpenters, large timbers, and much hand labor. This ship is too large for the Welland Canal locks, eliminating a large number of ships which can be built in the Great Lakes. Many of the old Maine shipyards are willing to build a slightly different ship than the standard design, but will not build the standard as it represents a radical departure from their established practice.

"We have another design which could be built much more easily and much more rapidly—which has been accepted by the American Bureau of Shipping and by Mr. Ferris, the Board's consulting architect, and which many builders much prefer.

"The original form of contract called for payment on the basis of cost plus a flat fee. This is the form used by the Canadian Government and by our own navy. The present policy is to insist on contracts on a flat price, putting all the risk on the contractor. In view of the uncertainty as to how the war will effect business conditions, most of the contractors are unwilling to take this risk and are withdrawing their offers to build.

"Further delay in starting construction would be ruinous. Civilization looks to us to create the tonnage which may prevent the submarine from winning the war.

"In this race of construction against destruction we can afford to overlook no material nor design which will increase out output of cargo-carrying craft."

Eustis's Facts and Figures.

Mr. Eustis, while a bit more conservative, was none the less emphatic in his demand that the wooden ship building program be carried out to the full, and he cited facts and figures which he believed showed General Goethals in the wrong in turning away the wooden shipbuilders. He said

"We are at war. We are determined to carry the war to a successful conclusion. To do this we must have more ships. We have not enough now and ships are being destroyed faster than they are being replaced. We need them now. We have created an Emergency Fleet Corporation to build ships. Fortunately that corporation finds that it can build many ships for a permanent fleet. This is good. We all prefer steel ships to wood, but the emergency is still with us. We need all the ships we can possibly build of both steel and wood and we particularly need ships for early delivery.

"Wooden ships fit for the emergency can be built quicker than steel ships and without interfering with steel ship construction.

"We have just received written offers from ten contractors, among whom are some of the strongest firms in this line of business in the country, offering to build at once, in large numbers, wooden ships or hulls from the Hough design on a cost-plus basis. These ten offers may be tabulated as follows:

Firm.	Number of Hulls or Ships in 12 Months.	Number of Hulls or Ships in 18 Months.
MacArthur Brothers Co.	100	200
Hilden Eng. and Develop. Co.	100	200
Union Crown Lumber Mills Corporation	200	200
Mendell Engineer and Constr. Co., J. G. White & Co.	54	100
Amburgen Construction Co.	20	40
Stewart Engineering Corp.	10	20
Krause Brothers Lumber Co., Murdock Shipbuilding Corp., Henry Smith & Sons	12	26
Total	496	786

"The aggregate of what these letters just received offer to build is so large that I feel the country should know of these offers. Even if some of these contractors should find that they could not do quite all they think they can, it must be evident to any one who knows what these firms have done, when he reads these letters, that these contractors can produce a great many hulls or ships. The engine makers of the country are ready to produce the engines.

"Other well-known contractors such as Sanderson & Porter of New York, Stone & Webster of Boston, Foundation Company of New York, Union Bridge and Construction Company of Kansas City, Cummer Lumber Company of Jacksonville, and Cornwall Construction Company of Tampa, Fla., have previously offered to build ships or hulls, and certainly can be counted on between them for more than two hundred ships if so many should be desired.

"Entirely in addition to these contractors we have about seventy-five wooden shipbuilders on our two coasts who can produce some hundreds of ships.

"The question remains, how much of this emergency construction shall we, as a nation, undertake? I do not know what action the Emergency Fleet Corporation will take. The country should know what are the possibilities."

SAXON ROADSTER

The unusual efficiency of the new Reichenbach carburetor with which every Saxon Roadster is equipped gains 14% more mileage per gallon of gasoline, permits use of low-grade gasoline without impairing performance, develops 15% more power, makes starting in cold weather easy, adds smoothness to the pulling power "on low," and materially quickens "pick-up." Price is $495 f. o. b. Detroit.

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Greatest Gain

IN May The New York Times published 1,084,538 lines of advertisements, a gain of 61,542 compared with May, 1916, and a greater growth than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50
THE Passing Show OF 1917
CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."
SUNDAY NIGHT LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON With Bill of Broadway Favorites.

THE MASKED HOSTESS WHO IS SHE? AT THE MONTMARTRE Winter Garden Building Mon., June 11

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Phone 430 Bryant. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:15
THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Gripping!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Tom'w and Wed.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
2 Big Comedy Hits. "Pots & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than 'Peg o' My Heart.'"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:20. Next Mat. Tom'w, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. SAT. 25 to 75c. William Faversham Henrietta Crosman
All Star Combination in "Getting Married."
ORCHESTRAL "Pop" Concert with Soloists Max Jacobs, Conductor. Next Sun. at 8:30 Seats 25c to $1.
Next Week.....'OUR BETTERS.'

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MARVELOUS ITALIAN WAR FILMS.
"IN THE SKY" and "ON THE SEAS"
Taken and Authorized by the ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.
FRENCH HEROES FUND and Gens de Lettres
ALLEY FESTA
3 o'clock until midnight

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. TWICE DAILY Incl. Sun. 2:30 & 8:30.
Last Three Days
CHRISTUS
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES SUNDAY.

LYRIC 42D ST., west of B'way. Daily, 2:30-8:30. Sun., 3:00-8:30.
IVAN ABRAMSON'S Spectacular Film Drama of Russia & America.
The timeliest attraction in New York.
One Law For Both
GRAND BENEFIT FOR THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE IN RUSSIA
"A dramatic triumph."—Eve. Journal.
ADDED FEATURES DAILY

81st ST. THEATRE B'way & 81st. Phone Schuyler 3980
ENID BENNETT in a delightful comedy drama "HAPPINESS"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st Street. Mgt. Stanley V. Mastbaum.
TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30.
EDGAR LEWIS' Greatest Production
"The BAR SINISTER"
$50 LIBERTY BOND GIVEN AWAY FREE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE THIS WEEK.
MATS., 25-50c. NIGHTS, 25c. to $1.00.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. MATS. 25 & 50c. NIGHTS 400 GOOD SEATS AT 50c. 400 AT 25c.
WILLIAMSON BROTHERS THE SUBMARINE EYE
MARVELOUS PHOTO DRAMA

Trip Thru China Wonder Motion Pictures. ELTINGE Thea., W. 42 St. 3 Times Daily.

STRAND B'way at 47th. JACK PICKFORD & LOUISE HUFF in "Freckles," Victor Moore, Strand Orch., Soloists.
RIALTO 42d & B'way 43d 7th Ave. 40th 50c. Sousa Heyakawa in 'The Jaguar's Claws,' 78th Labor of Hercules.' Soloists. Incomparable Rialto Orch

THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
Luna PAWNEE BILL AND Other BIG FEATURES. FREE ATTRACTIONS. Dancing—Band Concerts

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Joseph Santley & Co., Al. Herman, Watson Sisters, Tennessee Ten, Beaumonte & Arnold. Others.

Hotel Monterey
Broadway & 94th St., Bet. Park and River.
JUST COMPLETED.
500 Rooms, each with Bath
$2.00 per day and up.
High Class Restaurant in connection.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views. Three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up per suite of 2 rooms and bath; also weekly, $15 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $6 weekly. (both optional.) References. The above are astounding values. Investigate.
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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE West 42d St.
Tues., June 12—Seats Now
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
Ziegfeld Follies
EVERY NIGHT ATOP THIS THEATRE
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Starts 11:30

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In The 213 Look.
Turn to the Right!

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES.
OUR BETTERS GREAT COMEDY WITH A GREAT CAST.

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

Cohan & Harris Theatre, West 42d St. Phone 3044 Bryant.
Evgs. at 8:15 Sharp; First Mat. Tomor'w
A SENSATION!
"HITCHY-KOO"
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
Aileen Winthrop, George Moore
GORGEOUS ALL ★ CHORUS

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS Receipts in August
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Globe B'way 46 St. DAILY & SUNDAY, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 25-50c
"Every American should see it."—Ev. Sun.
CHAPIN in his inspiring soul stirring Film Creation, THE LINCOLN CYCLE

GEO. COHAN'S Mat. Today 2:30. 50 & 50c. M. Tonight, 8:30. 25c to $1.00
EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption"
Seats Now Selling in Advance.

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Liberty Loan Week! All This Week
MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES
ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT SPEAKERS.
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PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK On the West Shore of the Hudson. Reached from West 42d St. Ferry. Cross the River in 10 Minutes. Bathing, Boating, Dancing, Restaurant, Etc. Free Attractions Every Afternoon and Evening.

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1 WEST 67th STREET
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Mr. Gustave A. Becker creates a Dinner de Luxe every evening in the Grand Salon, six-thirty to nine, $2
Dancing Supper a la Carte
Manager, MR. CHARLES ALTER
Markel's Orchestra. Phone COLUMBUS 3200

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If you fail to find the place inviting you can go in search of more attractive restaurants, but we are willing to run that risk.
Every evening from seven to one—a cabaret of twenty feature acts.
Make it a point to lunch here soon—seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

The Table D'hote Of Thrills $1.25
A THRILL to the eye—the gala Dining Place of New York. A thrill to the palate—course capping course, each artfully planned to be a perfect foil to the preceding one.
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The Vogue Society Circus, a Musical Revue that out-Revues any Revue in town. Twice nightly—7.15 and 11.30.
Broadway at 48th St.
Management of William Leon

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With Gus Edwards' New Elaborate GALA SUMMER REVIEW
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Also the Original Dixieland "Jazz" Band Playing Peppery Melodies
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Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
BROADWAY & 30th STREET
FAMOUS for LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU A WONDERFUL RESTAURANT

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SERVICE A LA CARTE TILL 1 A. M.

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E. T. COTTELL, Mgr.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

ALL ON THE SAME FOOTING.

As soon as the tabulation of the registration is completed the machinery for the selective draft will be put in operation. This will necessarily be a slow process. All claims to exemption must be verified, every man drawn for military duty must be subjected to a careful medical examination, and for these purposes competent examining boards and boards of review must be appointed. Each State will have its allotment of men. Not more than 6 per cent. of the number enrolled will be selected for the first increment of the national army, so the fact that half the men who registered on Tuesday claimed exemption from military service is of no great importance, even when the claims are justified, as in many cases they will not be. From more than 5,000,000 men, 625,000 can be selected without difficulty, once the preliminary work is done.

One fact to be remembered about this new army of willing patriots, this perfect realization of the President's idea of a "citizenry trained," is that all of its members are on equal footing. There is to be no favoritism, no discrimination on any ground whatever. The son of the millionaire, the son of the laborer, the college-bred man, the man who was compelled to earn his living in his fifteenth year, will march side by side in the ranks, will practice marksmanship and trench-digging together. In time many of these drafted recruits will gain officerships, but not until they have had enough military education of the severest kind to develop their best qualities. Fitness for leadership, not wealth or social position, will determine the choice. The private in the regular army or in the National Guard will have quite as good a chance for promotion as the private in the national army. There is opportunity for promotion in all branches of the service. West Point and the other military academies, the military courses at the universities and the various training camps will not turn out officers enough to supply our war needs. But the chance in the national army will be equal for all. The educated man will have no advantage, unless he develops under intensive training more than the average qualities.

Upon this new army of citizens, the first increment of which is now in process of formation, the hopes of the nation must largely rest. The comparatively small force of regulars will form the backbone of the army. We know that the National Guard, though it is a military body formed on a wrong plan, contains excellent fighting material, and is susceptible of greater development. But the body of citizen troops, selected and organized on the true democratic plan, will in time be the largest and most important branch of our military force, and our success in the war must depend on its discipline and courage and determination to win.

"THE COLLAPSE OF EUROPE."

"We notice with regret," says Vorwärts, "that the French Chamber and Government, for the present at least, are still insisting on war aims which, as the land lies, are simply impossible without defeating Germany."

After three years of war, the idea dawns on the German mind that the French want to defeat Germany. The German mind has been so full of the idea that there could be no outcome to the war, except either a German victory on a drawn battle, that it has been absolutely impervious to the fact that any other notion could be entertained. Even now it takes a declaration of aims by the French Chamber of Deputies to attract the German attention to the fact; and even now the idea is mentioned by Vorwärts in a startled and protesting sort of way, as if it could not be true. The tone in which Vorwärts states it is that of one stating an adversary's position in the wildest possible terms, terms so wild that the adversary himself will see its absurdity as soon as this extreme language is used.

It goes on to argue with France, to point out to the French, as reasonable men, that these terms, since they involve the absurdity of a defeat of Germany as a preliminary. What would such a defeat mean? It would mean from three to six years more of war; it means "the total collapse of Europe, "means a universal catastrophe "which may hit France harder than "perhaps any other belligerent." Thus Vorwärts points out that if defeat becomes inevitable, Germany will drag down all Europe with her, as SAMSON pulled down the walls of the temple. Germany has all along been fighting for victory and conquest, and has imagined that all her foes were fighting for was a drawn battle, a return to the status quo. She is startled and annoyed to find that their intentions are not thus limited; but pshaw, the idea is impossible; still, should it ever come near realization, we shall destroy Europe, destroy civilization, carry down the world in our fall.

It is instructive now and then to get these glimpses of the kind of enemy we are fighting. It is interesting, too, to note the unconscious revelation, in all this, of the entire falsity of the pretense that Germany has been fighting for self-preservation.

CONFEDERATES AT WASHINGTON.

For the first time in their history the United Confederate Veterans have held their annual encampment on soil that was the enemy's country in 1861. After the battle of Bull Run General BEAUREGARD wished to march on to Washington and take it, which he could have done easily enough, but JEFFERSON DAVIS overruled him. The golden chance never came again. That was fifty-six years ago, and yesterday the Confederates marched up the famous avenue with an escort of Union veterans, reviewed by a President born in Virginia. With them marched officers and men of the army of today, officers and men who are fast making ready to renew on French and Belgian soil the great traditions that these men of 1861 have made for them.

For when these soldiers of ours go on the firing line they, like the British and French soldiers who fight by their side, will go as the upholders of great traditions, the latest of an honorable line. But the traditions they uphold will have one unique and precious quality which those of their allies have not. They will go as the heirs of LEE and GRANT, JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, JACKSON and THOMAS, PICKETT and SHERIDAN, LONGSTREET and MEADE. They are the inheritors of the tradition made by South and North alike, by the men who tried to disrupt the Union as well as the men who saved it. They will sustain themselves by the thought that they must be worthy of GRANT and LEE. There is no other fighting force in Europe of which such a thing is true.

Some of the old Confederates jocosely shouted as they passed President WILSON's reviewing stand, "Call on us if the boys can't do it!" There is a real sense in which they are doing it. The great armies of 1861 are going to the front invisibly. A nation is not merely a large number of individuals living on a given piece of earth; it has a positive if intangible life that grows out of its history and is shaped by it. The thing we call America was shaped by the men who saved the Union and by the men who, failing in their endeavor, honestly accepted the result and set cheerfully to work to do their part in making the Union great. Both these adversaries of fifty years ago have welded the great nation that arose out of their struggle into the creation for which their grandchildren are springing to arms today, inspired by the memory of men who were brave and a fight that was unstained; as an English poet said of it, "a strife, whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven."

THE DEMAND FOR SHIPS.

Germany is beginning, unwillingly, to supply the ships we and our allies need for ocean service. Two of those seized in our ports have been leased by the Government to France, two to Italy, and two to Russia. Many more will soon be ready for use, as the time required for repairs was overestimated. Five sailing vessels, 12,500 tons in all, are already at work in the Pacific. The Shipping Board reports that the Ockenfels, a steel steamship of 5,600 tons, will be ready this week. On the 10th, five, nearly 30,000 tons, will be commissioned. Before the end of the month two, of 5,000 tons, will be added, and in July the number will be increased by ten, with a capacity of 59,000 tons. All of these ships have new names. One of them is now called the Carl Schurz. Several have been brought to the Pacific Coast from Manila and Honolulu. Six of these will be used by the Pacific Mail Company, and they may help Russia by carrying across the ocean the great quantities of war supplies awaiting transportation from our west coast.

These additions to our merchant marine, with others of the same kind that are to come when repairs are completed, may satisfy in part the emergency demand which has compelled large appropriations for new construction. Orders have been placed by the Government for nearly 100 ships, about two-thirds of them to be of wood, and lumber for many more of this kind will soon be bought. But completion of a new steel ship cannot be expected in less than five months, and it is said that the first of the wooden carriers will be ready in January. The President will be empowered by legislation to take for national use any ships now under the American flag in American yards. On May 1 the number of these was 704, and 537 were steel, having a capacity of 2,039,000 tons. During the war our shipbuilding industry has shown remarkable growth.

The capital stock for new companies or additions to old ones since the beginning of ruthless submarine piracy on Feb. 1 has been nearly $80,000,000. It may be necessary for the Government to draw from the great supply in the yards, where builders are working for European neutrals, our allies, and American shipping companies. Probably a considerable number of these vessels can be obtained by friendly agreements with the owners. If we cannot afford to wait for the new ships whose keels are not yet laid, it is fortunate that what must be had can be found in our own shipyards.

CONSCRIPTION AND COALITION.

A year before the war Canada's trade balance was $430,000,000 to the bad. With what splendid vigor she went to work in the field and factory; how her trade balance shows a mighty excess of exports; how that nation of 8,000,000, which had never looked for war, started to raise an army of 50,000, did raise 400,000, and means to raise more; the wonderful daring and spirit of those troops, the development of munition and other military industries: Canada's financial, economic, and martial achievement is something the Dominion will always be proud of.

The opposition to the Compulsory Military Service bill proposed by Premier BORDEN, to carry which he suggested to Sir WILFRID LAURIER, leader of the Liberal Party, a Coalition or Union Ministry of Conservatives and Liberals, is different in part from the Australian opposition to conscription, over which Mr. HUGHES triumphed so signally in the recent elections. The French Canadians of Quebec, led by masters of politics and rhetoric such as LAVERGNE and BOURASSA, nourish a sort of hereditary feud, founded on origin and religion, on claims of language and theories of education. In Quebec one detects the lingering France of the eighteenth century, stirred bitterly by memories of twentieth century French clericalism and anti-clericalism, forgotten in France itself in the common patriotism and sacrifice. To these old quarrels, useful to politicians, "apaisement" has yet to come.

The ferocity of Canadian organized labor against conscription, and the milder, but apparently considerable, objection to it in the farming regions, are the same as Australia has known. Australia, a preserve and monarchy of organized labor. The brilliant service of the Australians in the war is known to everybody. Premier HUGHES favored compulsory military service. The Commonwealth voted against it at the referendum in 1916. At the May elections the other day the Labor Party was beaten by the Coalition Ministry, representing the Hughes men and the Liberals. That Ministry increased its majority in the House and obtained a majority in the Senate, where it had been in a minority of one. Conscription was recognized as a necessary means of beating the Germans. The Australian example, the nearer and far greater American example, can hardly be lost upon the Canadians.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER declines Sir ROBERT BORDEN'S invitation, though a Coalition Ministry is favored by great financial and industrial interests. Sir WILFRID has usually a shrewd notion of public opinion. Is he right about it this time? Of course he has no particular reason to dote on Sir ROBERT, certainly no new reason, if, as Ottawa dispatches intimate, that statesman means to entice some of Sir WILFRID's followers into the Cabinet if their leader persists in staying out of it.

GUARANTEES FOR FARMERS.

Some weeks ago we commended action taken by residents of Westchester County, in this State, to stimulate the production of food crops. A corporation was formed which guaranteed to farmers prices covering cost of production for the output of all acreage in excess of last year's. Worcester County, in Massachusetts, has now followed this example. The Farm Bureau there, assisted by business men who have supplied a fund of $100,000, is offering to farmers a kind of insurance policy which guarantees for all food produced in excess of the quantity harvested last year a price that will yield a profit of 10 per cent. over cost. This is a good project, although at this time in the season it can affect only a part of the planting. President WILSON assured representative growers of Spring wheat from the Northwest, on the 1st, that the Government intended to protect farmers, and that prices high enough to stimulate production would be guaranteed. This assurance came too late to affect the Spring wheat acreage, which, according to recent estimates, only slightly exceeds that of one year ago.

At the beginning of the seeding season there should have been many local guarantees like those in Westchester and Worcester Counties. There are agricultural societies in a majority of the counties, and these, with the aid of the banks, could have given such encouragement. Farmers' expenses on account of seed, labor, and fertilizer have been exceptionally heavy this year. Help has been given by loans and otherwise in many places, notably in the State of New York, but there has ing prices, due to overproduction. It is remarkable that this has not prevented planting for a large increase of food crops. It would be unfortunate if farmers, responding, in the face of difficulties, to the call for greater food acreage, should find after the harvest that they have lost money. When overproduction is predicted by the Food Commissioner of this State, the farmer's anxiety is not relieved. In every county there should be a committee for the support and protection, by price guarantees for additional acreage or otherwise, of those who are making the crops.

TWO MAYORS.

Mayor THOMPSON of Chicago was born in Boston. Mayor CURLEY of Boston seems to share to some extent the anti-American views of Mayor THOMPSON. The Boston Journal says:

> In an address to the St. Mary's Club of the North End on Monday night Mayor CURLEY spoke directly against the announced policies of the Government. The United States Government has sent and is sending war units to Europe in the war against Germany. Mayor CURLEY, in a blatantly misleading speech, denounced the Government policy and incited his hearers to the belief that the United States is being duped into the war. He said, in effect, that American lives were to be sacrificed for commerce. He said it very plainly. He also played upon the ancient prejudices of his hearers by attacking Great Britain, now our ally in a war to the death for democracy.

Immediately after this speech, Mayor CURLEY's candidacy for re-election was approved by the club.

Everybody to his taste. In the matter of Mayors that of Chicago and of Boston is eccentric.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The man of small means who takes bonds for patriotic reasons has the added attraction of compelling the tax exempt to pay taxes in proportion to the amount taken. The biggest exempts are the one's who will feel most the amount of the small man's subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. It was reported yesterday that the entire loan now offered was not oversubscribed by small purchasers. It is to be hoped that the denial may hold less true each day until the loan is closed. The loan is successful in proportion to the number of subscribers, as well as to the number of dollars. If it should turn out that the small subscribers took all the loan, the tax-exemption mistake would be corrected as far as possible by being confined to the smallest rate of taxation. That would leave the rate payable by the most highly taxed to be collected to the largest practicable amount.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Donner's Poem Duly Credited.

There appeared on this page of THE TIMES in the issue of Wednesday last, over the signature "Benjamin Stern," a poem entitled "To France." It was a sonnet of notable excellence, admirable alike in sentiment and construction—so admirable that it raised appreciably the general level of what, with more than deserved scorn, is sometimes called "newspaper poetry." We are now obliged to announce, with easily imaginable regret and more than a trace of humiliation, that the sonnet, so signed, was a shameless plagiarism. It was written, not by BENJAMIN STERN, but by Mr. HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER of the English Department in the De Witt Clinton High School, a poet of long-recognized ability.

This particular work of Mr. DONNER'S had not previously been published, but it had been read at a largely attended dinner given on Washington's Birthday, this year, in honor of Corporal J. B. ZACHARIE, a French soldier then in the United States on furlough, and on the eve of returning to the fighting line in his own country. Its merits were fully appreciated on that occasion, and the verses, framed, have since been preserved as an example of good English and good poetry in the De Witt Clinton school.

In order that due reparation may be made, so far as reparation is possible, for the grievous wrong unintentionally done to Mr. DONNER, the verses are reproduced below, signed, as they should have been in the first place—as they would have been except for the commission of a most serious offense—with the real author's name:

TO FRANCE.

Through the wild welter of this devils' dance
Is it a foolish, transitory dream
That peace, security, and freedom seam
Across destruction's desert to advance?
Nay, nay, renascence cometh not from chance;
Still fortitude and ordered zeal, I deem,
Lit with high faith, make deeds and men supreme:
And these are thine above all else, O France!
Silenced are now the blatant mouths that erst
Bewailed thee decadent and light of soul.
The sons of bluster and of sordid greed
Have felt thy still rebuke of self-control
And silent purpose, risen to a creed;
And in all freemen's hearts thou standest first.

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

Disastrous Days for Submarines.

A wholly new development in submarine warfare was revealed in yesterday's dispatches. Hitherto, so far as known, merchant ships, when attacked by the assassin craft, have been content, even when armed, with making a running fight, and have been satisfied, and more than satisfied, if they could get safely away from their dreaded enemies. Now the merchantmen are following the different policy of resorting to what is always the best defense, when at all practicable, and have themselves taken the offensive. Instead of trusting to speed in zigzag flight, these vessels have deliberately invited the close, or closer, approach of the submarine, and have put a confidence justified by the event in an energetic firing of every gun they could bring to bear.

It is a most pleasing change—most pleasing, that is, to everybody except the Germans. The latter, judging from the result of it in at least one of these two instances, may well be downcast, for they have confessed frequently in last chance and hope of victory. Certainly they cannot win by starving the Allies if the efficiency of their best weapon is reduced to the sinking of the few ships they can approach secretly and in darkness.

Of course the submarine is the worst and weakest of vessels with which to assail an opponent forewarned of danger, and willing as well as prepared to fight for its life. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that to the submersible a pin-prick is fatal. Certainly it cannot survive what would be slight, or even negligible, injuries for surface-going craft, and it can be taken for granted that few experiences like those of this week will be required to inspire the submarine commanders with a caution that will make them next to useless. Brave as they and their crews undoubtedly are, they will recoil from subjecting themselves uselessly to next to certain death, as that would serve their Kaiser poorly indeed.

His Defense Needs Defending.

In another column HENRY L. WARDWELL, Chairman of the Law Committee of the New York State Breeders' Association, makes what defense he can of the Wicks bill relating to dogs—a bill now in the Governor's hands. It is, as was to be expected, a wholly inadequate defense, for its one argument is that the dogs that kill sheep do a lot of injury and ought to be killed.

Nobody even dreams of denying the truth of that contention, and not one opponent of the Wicks bill has criticised it for providing capital punishment for dogs guilty of the crime which excites Mr. WARDWELL'S righteous indignation. Their grievances against the law, as has often been explained, are quite other. The fault they find with it is that its machinery is all wrong—that its victims would be good dogs as well as bad ones—that its provisions would inevitably lead to innumerable neighborhood feuds and quarrels—that it invites the venting of spite by every malicious person and facilitates the levying of blackmail by all who are corrupt and dishonest.

The lovers of dogs as well as their foes are desirous that sheep be protected, and they admit that the law as it stands is not as efficient as a better law would be in effecting that laudable purpose. It is not the passage of a new and more stringent dog law that they oppose; it is this particular dog law, because of its many and grave—and remediable—defects.

The Uttermost Farthing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in your issue of Tuesday that Germany's gold holdings amount to the colossal sum of 2,583,215,000 marks is interesting. She certainly cannot plead poverty when it comes to paying damages, and yet that is just what she will do. "How can a starved and beaten nation pay anything?" she will say.

Just how much of that gold is in Belgian coinage would be another interesting point, which she does not mention; nor whether Austria will share in her financial prosperity when she has drained herself of everything in her cause. Let America see to it that none of her boasted wealth, literally the "price of blood," finds its way into the world's markets till she has paid the uttermost farthing. S. E. CULVER.

Morristown, N. J., June 5, 1917.

A Corner in Beans?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The potato has been so much in the limelight this Spring that another great staple has been largely ignored—the bean. Yet in nutriment the navy or white baking bean excels the potato and its culture is far simpler. Diligent search among leading seedsmen in New York, Philadelphia, and Rochester for navy bean seed discloses a remarkable situation. Few of these seedsmen have any remaining seed, many have none, while others who have limited stocks are asking $16 and upward a bushel. Vague rumors are afloat of a corner of the navy bean seed supply by canners and speculators, who are releasing the seed only to planters with whom they have iron-clad contracts. Up-State farmers who had planned extensive plantings are either unable to obtain any seed or are unable to pay the enormously high price asked for limited quantities. Enormous quantities of navy beans are used by the Government, and it would be well to have a Government investigation of the present conditions. A. C. M.

New York, June 4, 1917.

THE CONSEQUENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

Be you int'rested in this here War?
Wall, settin' round in rainy weather
An' thinkin' hard, I dunno whether
I scurcesly guess I know what-all it's for!
You hear about them Belgians in Louvain?
But they ain't kith nor kin of mine,
An' if they're shot that ain't no sign
I gotta jump in too, with nothin' to gain?
What's Poles to me—'nless they're poles for beans?
An' what if Reems' Cathedral does fall?
It ain't a-goin' to shake no wall
In Hermitville, you'll find, by any means!
Then there's them Serbs! Now, listen!
What d' I know
About such folks? Be they white?
I hear they started in to fight
Somewheres in Eurup. Let 'em have it so!
A submurine I dunno much about,
Nor all this highfalutin talk
Of "rights" at Sea. A man can walk
Most anywhere's wuth goin', I've found out!
Home cookin's best, and to my notion
No fella 'd ought to go away
From where they raised him, and I say
'Tain't good sense to try to sail the Ocean!
An' now they come and tell me danger's near
While Uncle Sam's a-goin' to raise
A lot of men in ninety days
To go to War! I betcha I keep clear!
This plan for draftin' men's a nawful shame—
I'd most get married, only now
They tell me such a new-made vow
Won't make 'em scratch a solitary name!
I hoped they'd make the limit twenty-eight,
So's to leave me safe and sound!
But now they turn around
And make the dead-line thirty! Ain't that fate?
Ther's gotta be some way of keepin' free—
I'm far too good to lose my life
A-mixin' in that furrin strife
To help some critters I ain't never see!
I'm big an' got my stren'th an' appetite—
Never sick sence I was born—
Not a soul to leave forlorn—
But I *won't* go! You get that right?
'N' I hear I only gotta join a League
Where the consciences of all the men objecks
To the riskin' of their valuable necks
To marchin' in the rain
Or standin' any pain
Or bein' much subjected to fatigue,
Sure, I'll join that

THE EMBARGO PROPOSAL.

A Practical Question of Shortening the War.

New York, June 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you published my article relative to the advisability of maintaining a rigid supervision over our exports to the five neutrals contiguous to Germany, namely, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, (a policy which this Government is, I believe, now about to adopt,) I have been in receipt of innumerable letters commenting upon this proposed step. Most of the writers have drawn my attention to the fact that the United States entered the war in order to uphold the rights of neutrals, and the adoption of such an embargo would be diametrically opposed to the stand we took during our pre-bellum controversy with Germany. Other writers dwell upon the hardships which will be suffered by the five small nations should America cut off their sources of supply. Even so eminent a scholar as Professor Hart states that we must continue sending supplies to the contiguous neutrals so that we do not stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world. He says, in effect, that as we are at war with Germany to preserve our rights of trade and commerce it is obligatory upon us not to deny those same rights to the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland.

I do not remember that I or any one else ever attempted to deny to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland the right to trade with Germany, to purchase anything they need from that country, or to send to her anything which she wishes and for which she can pay. But it is ridiculous to assert that because they choose to avail themselves of this undoubted right to trade with our enemy we at the same time must accord them the privilege of trading with us; of procuring from us supplies with which to fill their larders, emptied through exportation to our foes. We have the right, we have the firm duty, to place upon these powers every legitimate pressure of which we can avail ourselves to make certain that they do not trade with the Central Empires. It is an obligation which we owe our 100,000,000 citizens to end the war with the utmost possible rapidity and to end it in a manner satisfactory to ourselves. If, by reason of the steps we shall take, the 20,000,000 inhabitants of Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland are going to be inconvenienced, or if, indeed, they must actually suffer financial and physical hardships, this cannot be allowed to weigh against the fact that over 800,000,000 inhabitants of other countries are suffering much more than they are; that the object of all the nations opposed to the Central Empires is to compass their defeat as quickly as possible; that the lesser number must not be considered to the detriment of the greater, and that, in short, while we will always respect the rights of these contiguous neutrals, they must not be accorded any privileges through which the war and its terrific agonies will be prolonged.

WILLIAM B. KAHN.

THE WICKS DOG BILL.

Why H. L. Wardwell, Who Backs It, Wants It Made a Law.

New York, June 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Tuesday, May 22, the bill for the proper restraint of useless curs came up before the Governor, having been passed after much hard work given to it by Senator Brown and Senator Wicks to lick it into shape to make it a workable law that would do no hardship to those who had good dogs and gave them proper care and restrained them from doing harm, and at the same time would do away with the lawless curs that roam around to kill and destroy sheep to such an extent that our sheep kept in New York State have been reduced from 6,500,000 to 494,410, while there are 252,000 dogs in the State of New York. Just think of it, over one-half as many dogs as sheep! A recent census gives 5,810 sheep killed by dogs in one year and damages paid $46,132.98. With the present price of wool and mutton, this $46,000 would be easily doubled.

The amount of damages is not the worst of it. The worst of it is the fear of sheep-killing dogs has and is preventing farmers from raising sheep. Our public-spirited citizen, George W. Perkins, has put up about $100,000 to pay the cost of buying 10,000 yearling ewes in the West which are being brought forward and which will be offered for sale to our farmers at the actual cost of getting them here at $14 each, which is about their mutton value. Unless there is a dog law, I am afraid that, instead of keeping these sheep for breeding, the purpose for which they were originally bought, the farmers will be afraid to buy them and put them on their farms, and they will have to be killed for mutton.

Twice in the last ten years dogs have got in my flock and destroyed valuable sheep and nearly ruined my flock that had for twenty years by much hard work and great expense been built up to its present state of excellence. The dogs in this instance were collie sheep dogs. They were owned by a working man who lived four miles from our farm. We finally located the dogs, examined their mouths, and there were pieces of wool between their teeth. I took the dogs home and held a shotgun about four inches from their heads and shot both of them. They never felt it. Their tails wagged as pleasantly as if I had been patting them on the head.

I bring in this little incident to show you how silly William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Society, is in his letter of May 29, when he tries to work up the sentiment of a lot of morbid people about cruelty to animals. One of these dogs would have been enough for this poor man, if he had been properly trained to mind, had he been shut up when the man was away from home, had he been kept tied up at night; his barking would have been good enough for a watch dog and the dog might have been of some use to its owner. As it was, he was a scourge to his neighbors, a destroyer of his neighbor's property, and he kept other people from starting in the sheep business. This is only one instance of many I know of where flocks have been absolutely ruined by worthless curs. The main opposition to this bill at Albany came from people like Mr. Stillman.

Mr. Stillman, in his letter, says: "The farmers were not interested in this bill: they were not present, and all the dog men of the cities were up there to try and kill the bill." I am a lover of dogs and I keep a few on my farm, but they are properly taken care of and they are not allowed to run around at nights on the farms of my neighbors doing damage. In my opinion, in spite of Mr. Stillman, in spite of Bide-A-Wee Homes, in spite of women who have little Pomeranians in their arms, which they lavish their love on instead of children, the city is no place for a dog.

HENRY L. WARDWELL,
Chairman Law Committee of the New York State Breeders' Association.

The Liberty Loan and the Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, permit me to comment on the efficient manner in which you have daily contributed toward the publicity of the Liberty Loan.

It seems to me that if the issue proves a success, which at present seems assured, the credit will rest perhaps as largely upon the shoulders of the press as upon any other single agency which has contributed its efforts in the campaign.

Having daily perused your columns dedicated to this movement, and having caught some of the spirit with which you have been imbued, it occurred to me that perhaps an acknowledgment of appreciation might serve to indicate that your efforts in behalf of the Liberty Loan have been [illegible]

WALTER [illegible]

REJECTS WAR BUDGET BILL.

House Objects to Price of Jamestown Site for Naval Training Station

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Rejecting the report of its conferees accepting a Senate amendment for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the purchase of the site of the James Exposition as a naval training station and naval base, the House today sent the three billion-dollar War Budget bill back to conference. The vote against the Jamestown item was 184 to 114. The House instructed its conferees to disagree to the Senate amendment which they had accepted.

Representative Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, frankly told the House that he was not satisfied that the prices asked for the Jamestown Exposition and Pine Beach properties were reasonable. However, Mr. Fitzgerald explained, the Navy Department had urged acquisition of the site as an emergency measure.

"This bill," declared Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, "carries $3,281,294,541.60. The General Deficiency bill carried $147,000,000, the Sundry Civil bill carried for distinctly war purposes $16,000,000, the Army bill carried $273,000,000, the Fortifications bill carried $51,000,000, the Military Academy bill carried $300,000, and the Naval bill carried $317,273,000, making a grand total of $4,287,394,900. That represents the total appropriations roughly that have been made up to this time for war purposes. That includes also the provision that has been made for what is commonly spoken of as the shipbuilding program.

"That these figures will have to be supplemented by sums as large in the coming year I have no doubt should the war continue more than a year, and we will have to grow accustomed to these tremendous figures during this great worldwide war.

"We flatter ourselves that we exercise a considerable judgment about what moneys we shall vote the departments, and we undertake to detail these expenditures, and we put the restrictions upon their expenditure. The result is largely that the departmental head who wants to evade the law of Congress finds some method of doing it, and the good official, the efficient official, is frequently handicapped in a discretion which he ought to have, instead of undertaking to control their activities by these general laws. What we need is a system of bookkeeping and accounting that will show not simply that moneys are spent for the particular purpose for which they are appropriated, but whether they have been economically expended or not."

WON'T APPROVE 'PHONE BILL

Whitman Opposed to Measure Said to be Against Lowering Rates Here.

Governor Whitman will not approve the bill introduced by Assemblyman William C. Baxter of Albany, which provides that in fixing local telephone rates, the Public Service Commission must provide for a fair return on what a telephone company has invested in plant, not only in the locality, but in the entire State. The measure, it is understood, was introduced with a view to preventing any reduction in telephone rates in this city. It was put through the Legislature quietly and quickly.

When the Governor, who had spent the day in Brooklyn reviewing the Sunday school parade, left for the capital last night, it was for the purpose of finishing up his work in connection with the thirty-day bills which were sent to him for final action when the Legislature adjourned sine die.

One of these is the Wicks bill providing for the creation of a Council of Farms and Markets to stimulate the production of foodstuffs and regulate the distribution of such products. Governor Whitman declined to discuss his future action on any of the measures now before him. It is known, however, that he is in sympathy with the purpose of this bill, and is expected to sign it before the thirty-day period expires.

The proposed extraordinary session of the Legislature in all likelihood will be deferred until early in the Fall. Governor Whitman said last night that unless some unforeseen emergency should arise to make an earlier meeting of the lawmakers essential, he would not summon them again before September in any event.

Governor Whitman had a conference yesterday with George Creel, the Federal Censor. The Governor said that he did not care to discuss the nature of his talk with Mr. Creel, but denied that it had any reference to proposed legislation in this State.

NAVAL CAMP INADEQUATE.

Congressman Britten Says Chicago Station Lacks Equipment.

CHICAGO, June 7.—"A deplorable lack of equipment" at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is pointed out by Congressman Fred A. Britten of Chicago, member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who today set about an investigation of sanitary conditions at the station. As results of his inspection of equipment completed yesterday, Congressman Britten announced the following findings:

Only 800 men out of 8,200 fully equipped. Some lacked blue uniforms; others had no white ones. Many were minus heavy sweaters, underwear, and rubber boots.

Two hundred men were without any uniforms whatsoever. They were wearing the garments they arrived in, and had been in camp from two days to two weeks.

Only 2,600 rifles, whereas there should be from 8,000 to 10,000.

A rifle range which will accommodate only four men at a time.

A detention camp supposed to accommodate only 360 men holding between 600 and 700 daily.

A kitchen, supposed adequately to feed 713 men, with one regular stove and an insufficient cook stove.

A mess of cold frankfurters served on boards across up-ended barrels.

Mr. Britten said he was surprised to find that the Navy Department permitted such conditions when Captain Moffett, commanding the station, had been frantically calling for money and supplies for many months.

Captain Moffett's attention was called to Mr. Britten's comment.

"We are going ahead and doing the best we can, was all he had to say. He has been instructed to prepare to care for 20,000 men at the camp, but has not, according to Mr. Britten, received money to purchase extra land needed nor to make other necessary preparations.

NEED 1,815,000 AMERICANS.

Must Supply Men to Checkmate Germans from the East Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINTON, June 7.—Commenting on the discussion of the failure of the plans of the Entente Allies along the western front in Europe, attributed to The London Times military correspondent, a recognized authority here today interpreted the statement as meaning that 1,815,000 American soldiers would be needed to raise the strength of the Allies to where it was four months ago in comparison with that of the Central Powers, unless there was a definite tightening up of the Russian situation.

This authority asserted that there could be little doubt that the military critic of The London Times was not the real author of the article, but that it was written with the authorization of the British General Staff, if not by a member of the General Staff himself. The article contined information, he asserted, which was not available to any civilian or other person not connected with the British War Office. He characterized the article as England's explanation of the failure of the Allies occasioned by their inability to assert a superiority of force over the Central Empires to maintain as effective of [illegible] have already been [illegible] be honored then."

MISSION'S WELCOME THRILLS ITALY

Minister Scialoia Says It Has Welded Bonds That Never Will Be Broken.

AUGURY OF BRIGHT FUTURE

Alliance Will Lead to New and Greater Commercial Relations and Political Co-operation.

ROME, June 7.—Warm appreciation of the welcome accorded the Italian mission in the United States was expressed to The Associated Press today by Vitorio Scialoia, Minister without portfolio in the Italian Cabinet.

"In the extraordinary reception America has given the mission," said Minister Scialoia, "and in the warm hospitality which is now enjoyed, we feel sure lie the promise of a close understanding and a permanent collaboration between Italy and the great overseas republic. Although our mission arrived at a time when it would seem the first moment of passionate enthusiasm always accompanying a declaration of war must have given place to the concentration necessary to the mobilization of all the nation's forces, it has had a reception so cordial, so spontaneous, so impressive, after that extended to the British and French missions, that our country feels profoundly touched.

"By a fortunate coincidence, while on the Western front, there had come a necessary pause after the offensive with which the British and French had struck the Hindenburg retreat, and on the Eastern front a painful armistice was occurring, the valorous Italian army, through the bulletins of its strong leader, General Cadorna, sent to the great American people the announcement of its hard-won and superb victory.

"Our feeling was that America, in welcoming our mission with such noble and affectionate hospitality, in receiving the message of our sovereign, in listening in the Senate of the American Congress and in the House of Representatives to the clear and sincere speeches of a Prince of markedly national democratic traditions, had been able to join happily in these manifestations of Italian spirit and thought inspired by the valorous acts of our army, which had launched an offensive in which the heroism of the troops was supported by a mechanical preparation representing an extraordinary industrial effort.

"We felt that in these two aspects of happy coincidence America had been able to recognize the true image of the new Italy which had stepped forth voluntarily from neutrality and thrown herself on the side of the cause of civilization with a display of invention, of strength, of capacity, of soul, and of technical organization that many had not known she possessed.

"The Kind of the new Italy has been able, as is shown by the royal message and the speeches of Prince Udine, to meet, with a sincere agreement as to intentions, the noble and lofty delarations with which President Wilson affirmed in his historic message the necessity of this war on our enemies.

"The alliance between Italy and America will lead to new and greater commercial relations, new sympathy in spirit and in common political actions with a view to realization of conditions of liberty for the peoples who still suffer from the violence imposed upon their nations by tyrannical Governments, such as Austria, or from violent conquest, such as the conquests of Germany. All this will be a solid basis for the relations of the future, which can never be shaken, as it is impossible to see how even the slightest of differences could arise."

CUTS COAL FOR FOOD.

Italy to Reduce Imports of Fuel and Iron by One-half.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Italy has determined to cut her consumption of coal and iron in half as a war measure to reduce her ship tonnage in line with the general policy adopted by the other Entente Allies in meeting the submarine menace, the Italian mission announced today. Enrico Arlotta, a member of the mission and Italian Minister for Transportation, in discussing the situation said:

"The reduction was made possible by intensive development of Italy's generous water-power resources, and the elimination within the confines of the nation of the manufacturing of all those articles which required steam power to produce. The articles could be purchased in your country ready-made, we found, and could be shipped to Italy at a cost considerably lower than it was possible for us to produce under the old arrangement.

"The submarine campaign cut down the available supply of tonnage to such a point that freight and insurance rates almost reached prohibitive figures.

"The Government conducted a minute examination and found that at the height of the submarine campaign ocean tonnage had soared to such new heights that by

JANE MORGAN IS TO WED GEORGE NICHOLS

Financier's Elder Daughter Engaged to Cotton Goods Merchant and Yachtsman.

NURSE IN WAR HOSPITALS

She Is to be the Maid of Honor at her Sister Frances's Marriage to P. G. Pennoyer June 16.

The engagement of Miss Jane N. Morgan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, and a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, to eGorge Nichols, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of New York and Oyster Bay, L. I., has been made public, although not formally announced, as it had been the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan not to announce it until the marriage on June 16 of Miss Morgan's younger sister, Miss Frances T. Morgan, to Paul Geddes Pennoyer of California.

Miss Morgan, who was a great favorite of her late grandrather, made her début three years ago, and is interested in the work of the Red Cross and has done her "bit" abroad in work in hospitals in the war zone, sailing as late as last September to engage in war work. She is a sister of Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., who married Miss Louise Converse, and of Henry S. Morgan, and is a cousin of Helen Hamilton, who married Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. She is a niece of Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee.

She is to be the maid of honor at her younger sister's wedding at Lattington, L. I., in St. John's Church, on June 16. Her mother was Miss Jane N. Grew of Boston.

Mr. Nichols was graduated from Harvard in 1900, and is a member of the University, Piping Rock, Merchants, New York Yacht, and Sewanhaka Yacht Clubs. His mother was formerly Miss Mary Blake Slocum. He is a brother of Miss Susan F. Nichols and of William B. Nichols, who was graduated last year from Harvard. He is a member of the same firm as his father, Minot, Hooper & Co., dealers in cotton goods at 12 Thomas Street. He is an accomplished yachtsman, and has a sailing yacht, The Edythe.

The Nichols town house is 42 West Eleventh Street and their country estate, The Kettles, is at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are neighbors of the Nicholses on the North Shore, their country place, Matinicock Point, being at Glen Cove.

No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

MISS ETHEL BRADLEY WEDS.

The Bride of Everett Higby in St. Paul's Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Everett Higby and Miss Ethel Bradley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, took place last evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell officiating.

The bride, who walked to the chancel with her father, wore a silver and pearl embroidered white satin gown, veiled with tulle. It had a court train and her tulle veil was trimmed with point lace. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Mildred E. Bradley, in yellow tulle with a silver and blue corsage, who wore a blue ostrich feather trimmed leghorn hat and carried larkspur and yellow roses.

The other attendants were Mrs. Ralph Janney, Mrs. John Bennett, Mrs. Theodore Kiendel, Jr., all of this city; Mrs. Joseph Rambo of Philadelphia and the Misses Florence Hague of Newark and Elisabeth Burfurn Alvin, Altoona, who wore blue tulle with silver and blue bodices, leghorn hats with blue ostrich feathers and carried yellow roses.

James Bradley, Jr., brother of the bride, was Mr. Higby's best man, and the ushers were Edward Wessel, Frank Weisman, Ralph Alvin, and Clarence Janney, all of New York; Harry Adams of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Ernest Schweigler of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding reception was held at the Bradley home, 816 West 105th St.

W. P. Aman Marries Miss Walsh.

The marriage of W. Prince Aman of Philadelphia and Miss Louise Marie Walsh, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Harper Walsh of 77 East Ninety-first Street, was celebrated yesterday in the chapel of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street, by the Rev. J. Haven Richards. The bride wore a white lace afternoon gown, topped by a pink hat, and her brother, Joseph D. Walsh, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Eunice Walsh, in blue and white, as maid of honor, and little Miss Elizabeth Walsh, also in white and blue, was the flower girl. Joseph Middleton Aman was the best man, and the ushers were Washington Henricks and Lewis Rowland of Philadelphia and Robert W. and George D. Walsh, brothers of the bride.

Edgerton-Fischer Wedding.

Malcolm J. Edgerton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Edgerton of Northfield, Vt., and Miss Edna Anna Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fischer of this city, were married yesterday in St. James's Lutheran Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, the pastor. There were no attendants and the immediate families only were present. Mr. Edgerton was graduated from Dartmouth in the Class of 1907. After a month's honeymoon tour Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton will return to this city to live.

Seigle-Smoot.

Miss Elizabeth Allison Smoot, daughter of Allan Franklin Smoot of 216 West Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and William Robbins Seigle, general manager of the Johns-Manville Company, were married Wednesday. Mr. Seigle is a member of the Bayside Yacht Club. After Aug. 1 they will be at home at Edgewater View, Bayside.

MISS INGERSOLL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Colin M. Ingersoll Weds Stewart C. Woodworth.

The wedding of Stewart Campbell Woodworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Woodworth of Boston, and Miss Coline Macrea Ingersoll, a daughter of Colin M. Ingersoll by his first wife, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the chapel of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, the rector.

White lilacs were placed on the altar, and the bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. The bridal robe was cream satin draped with white chiffon embroidered in pearls, and had a long rope pearl girdle. The neck was finished by a Medici collar of old point lace, from which the satin court train began, and the tulle veil was raised in high Spanish comb effect at the back and held with pearls. She carried white lilacs and wore a large bar pin studded with diamonds and other gems.

She was attended by the Misses Caroline L. Wyeth and Louise Herrick as bridesmaids. They wore short pink chiffon frocks with chiffon scarf draperies caught on each shoulder and falling in pointed cape trains to the floor. Their figures seemed enveloped in clouds of foamy pink topped by large straw hats covered with pink crepe, the crowns outlined with sprays of pink and pastel tinted flowers. They carried purple lilacs.

Mr. Woodworth's best man was Walter Edwards of Providence, R. I., and the ushers were Ralph McA. Ingersoll, the bride's brother; Arthur Woodward, Joseph A. Locke, and James F. Clarke, the three last-mentioned of Boston.

A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll, 167 East Seventy-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth will live in Boston. Mr. Woodworth is a lawyer and was graduated from Harvard in 1910 and later from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the St. Botolphe, Algonquin, and Harvard Clubs.

BRIDE OF WALTER HUGHSON.

Miss Mildred Curtis Weds Baltimorean in St. Bartholomew's.

Walter Hughson of Baltimore and Miss Mildred Curtis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Curtis of 986 Fifth Avenue, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, and the Rev. Father George Griffith. The decorations were tall palms and clusters of hydrangeas on the altar.

The bride walked with her father, and wore a white chiffon and net frock over satin, the overjupe bordered with lace and the square-necked corsage being nearly all lace, with long tulle sleeves. The Court train was of chiffon and net bordered with satin, and the tulle veil was held to her coiffure by orange blossoms and a gold comb, and she carried lilies of the valley and orchids, and wore a chain studded with diamonds to which a diamond pendant was attached.

WEDS BRITISH LIEUTENANT.

Miss Lucy Landon, War Nurse, Marries R. H. Speed in Paris.

A cable dispatch from Paris has brought the announcement of the marriage there yesterday of Miss Lucy Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon of New York and Paris, to Lieut. Adjt. Ralph Henley Speed of the British Army Service Corps, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Speed of Streatham, London. The marriage took place in the American Church, in the Avenue d'Alma, and a small reception followed at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. William F. Grinnell, 14 Rue Picot, in the garden. Mrs. Grinnell, who is a sister of Levi P. Morton of this city, is 90 years of age.

Lieutenant Speed received ten days leave of absence, and the honeymoon will be spent in the south of France.

FRANK C. DODD MARRIES.

Publisher Weds Miss Harris—Both to Work for Red Cross in France.

Frank Courtenay Dodd, Treasurer and General Manager of the publishing firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., and Miss Emily Sayre Harris, a daughter of Colonel Henry L. Harris, United States Army, retired, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's father, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, in the presence of the families and a few close friends.

Miss Harris's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Douglas F. Cox of Orange, N. J. Dr. Benjamin White was Mr. Dodd's best man and there were no ushers. The wedding ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Mr. Dodd, a retired clergyman.

Mr. Dodd was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1897 and entered the firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., founded by his uncle, the late Frank Howard Dodd, as maid of honor, and little Miss Elizabeth Walsh, also in white and blue, was the flower girl. Joseph Middleton Aman was the best man, and the ushers were Washington Henricks and Lewis Rowland of Philadelphia and Robert W. and George D. Walsh, brothers of the bride.

Russell-Shevlin Wedding June 14.

Marshall Hackney Russell and Mrs. Elizabeth Sherley Shevlin, widow of Thomas Shevlin, noted Yale football player, took out a license to marry yesterday in the City Clerk's office. Mr. Russell, who was born at Winchester, Va., gave his age as 33, his business as that of broker, and his residence as 37 East Sixty-first Street. Mrs. Shevlin gave her age as 29 and her residence as the Ritz-Carlton. The wedding will be solemnized on Thursday, June 14, Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral

Miss Coxe Weds Lester H. Monks.

Miss Caroline Townsend Coxe and Lester Hawthorne Monks were married on Tuesday afternoon in Grace Chapel, Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Richard T. Henshaw, the pastor. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright. Only the immediate families and intimate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Monks will make their home at 18, West Ninth Street, this city.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
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BRONX

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BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday, June 9, 8 P. M.

An Evening of

Popular and Patriotic Songs

by

THE NEW SINGING SOCIETY

Assisted by the Long Island Choral Society

L. CAMILIERI, Conductor

with Eva Gauthier, Raymond Otis Hunter, and Francis Rogers

Benefit of

Men Blinded in Battle

Seats $1.50 to 50c. At 1 West 34th Street, Room 706

RED CROSS ACCEPTS WAR PROFIT PLAN

Davison Says Stockholders Must Freely Assent to Proposed Dividend Gifts.

COMMITTEE SHAPES WORK

Call to "Give Until It Hurts" for Work of Necessity, as Canada Has Done.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, announced last night that a committee of prominent men, representing the industrial and financial life of the country, was at work perfecting the plan under which corporations were expected to declare a dividend for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society. The War Council is now about to begin a campaign for a fund of $100,000,000 needed to pay the war expenses of the Red Cross, and the plan under which many of the country's leading corporations will come to the aid of the Red Cross will probably be made public in detail within the next few days.

Mr. Davison gave out a copy of a letter which he has sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Council, in which the plan in view is approved by the council. The letter reads:

The Red Cross War Council appointed by President Wilson is informed that a number of corporations are now favorably considering the advisability of declaring an extra dividend, to be called a Red Cross Dividend, and that if such dividend is declared shareholders are to be requested to consent that the corporation turn over their respective shares in the said dividend to the Red Cross War Fund.

I am directed to say to you that such proposed action is considered by the War Council as of the utmost importance, and to express the gratification of the council that it is being considered.

While nothing is more important to the work of the Red Cross than the financial support which might come to it through such means, nothing could be more unfortunate than that the Red Cross should receive from any direction moneys that are grudgingly given, or worse still, given under any suggestion of coercion. We feel that we should emphasize this, as we fear that very ill effects might attend even a successful financial campaign, were it not made clear that all stockholders who are to receive a special dividend should thoroughly understand this position of the Red Cross with regard to contributions of this nature.

It is the desire of the Red Cross that corporations assenting to the plan should inclose to their stockholders a copy of this letter.

Mr. Davison corrobrated in its essentials the outline of the plan printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, which stated that eight leading corporations would be likely to provide a fund of $15,500,000 if the plan now being worked out should be carried into effect, as there was every reason to believe would be the case.

"The giving of this dividend to the Red Cross," said Mr. Davison, "is not giving to charity. It is a matter of protection, a matter of humanity. It is an obligation on the part of the American people to support to the limit the Red Cross, and I hope we will do as Canada has done, that is, give until it hurts."

PAYS WIFE $6,000 ALIMONY.

J. M. Bruce, an Engineer, Consents to That Amount in Diverse Suit.

John Moffatt Bruce, an efficiency engineer, who, it is said, has an income of $20,000 a year, consented in the Supreme Court yesterday to pay $6,000 a year alimony to his wife, Mrs. Lucy Edgerton Bruce, of Yonkers, for the support of herself and two children, Isabelle Fitz Randolph Bruce, 16 years old, and Alfred Craven Bruce, 16. Mrs. Bruce is suing for a divorce, and the defendant, who lives at the Engineers' Club, will not defend the action.

The suit is based on alleged misconduct by Bruce at the Hotel Imperial on Feb. 21 last. The evidence was obtained by the plaintiff's brother-in-law, Willis S. Whittlesey.

Miss Steel a Bride Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Steel, a daughter of Mrs. Sanger Steel of Chicago and a niece of Mrs. George M. Pullman, and Albert Francis Pickernell of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Pickernell of Englewood, N. J., will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Robert Keating Smith of Westfield will perform the ceremony. Miss Steel's brother, Sanger B. Steel, will give her in marriage. She will have no attendants except her mother. Mr. Pickernell will have Robert V. Arnold of this city as his best man, and the ushers are to be Inness Young of Boston, Henry May, and John Wenger of New York, and Kenneth Wenger of Chicago. A reception will follow at Delmonico's.

J. F. Dunn to Wed Miss Loughman.

John Francis Dunn, aged 28, of 1,101 Forest Avenue, and Miss Elizabeth Wilmot Loughman, aged 19, daughter of former Deputy Commissioner M. F. Loughman of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, of 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, took out a license to wed yesterday. The wedding will take place on June 12 in Holy Trinity Church, and the Rev. Father McCann will officiate.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Carpenter of Scarsdale, N. Y., have announced the engagement of Mrs. Carpenter's daughter, Miss Edith Lucy Develin, to George King, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Harvey King of 64 West Fifty-first Street, this city.

Miss Develin is a granddaughter of the late John E. Develin, former Corporation Counsel of New York City. Mr. King is a member of the second-year class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has been recommended for a commission in the Aviation Section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Miller of Jersey City announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catherine Dorothea Miller, to William Frederick McIntire, a son of Mrs. William T. McIntire and the late William T. McIntire, who was well known in the cotton goods trade of New York. Mr. McIntire was a member of the 1906 class of Princeton. He is with the banking firm of Dominick & Dominick, this city.

Mrs. G. B. Garrett of Oswego, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Fredrika Burlingame Jones, to Willard H. Kitts, 3d, Ensign of the United States Navy, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard H. Kitts of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Mason Smyth of Germantown, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Hoyt Smyth, to Thomas Henry Miles, Jr., also of Germantown. Miss Smyth made her début last season. Mr. Miles is a member of the 1917 class at Princeton and has recently been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Marine Reserve Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Nichols of Summit, N. J., announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Christine N. Nichols, to Laurence Kitching of New York, son of the late George H. Kitching and of Mrs. Kitching of Brooklyn. Miss Nichols made her début in the Winter of 1916. Mr. Kitching is a member of Squadron A and expects to be called soon into service.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Donner of Summit have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emmie Donner, to Eberhard J. Kley of New York. Mr. Kley has just returned from a trip to South America.

Portrait of Judge Lacombe Hung.

A three-quarter length portrait of ex-Circuit Court Judge E. Henry Lacombe, painted by Carroll Beckwith, and presented by the patent lawyers of the city to the Federal Court, was hung yesterday in the Circuit Court room in the Federal Building. The presentation address was made by Attorney-General Gregory, Judges of the Federal Court, and a number of patent lawyers.

CONSUL FROST HERE TO REST

Has Helped to Care for Americans on 30 Ships Sunk by Germans.

Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, with his wife and daughter, has arrived from a British port. The Consul is here for a rest after the arduous duty of looking after Americans who were on eighty vessels torpedoed by the Germans, and he will lay before the State Department the details of the sinking of the vessels, including the Lusitania. This done, he will go to his home in Berea, Ky. For nearly three years Mr. Frost has lived under an almost constant strain, and he has obtained indeterminate leave of absence. It is probable that he will not return to Queenstown, but that he will be sent to some more important though less strenuous post in one of the South American republics.

The Consul is optimistic concerning the outcome of the war, as well as of the submarine situation. After a careful study, he said, he was convinced the sinkings by U-boats were recurrent in character, and about this time, according to past signs, the submarines would be reaping a harvest. The fact that the contrary is the case and that the destruction last week was very low, leads him to take an exceedingly hopeful view. He does not want to minimize a situation that is still serious, he says, and he believes that it is more important to stop submarines with guns than to feed them ships.

Another American who got in was Archer G. Jones, who was on the steamship New York when she struck a mine near the British coast and was damaged. He said the passengers were at dinner at the time and there was great excitement when the explosion came. They put on life belts and went on deck. The boats were launched and the passengers got away from the vessel. Some of the boats did not return until hours afterward, when it was seen that the danger had passed.

LICENSES FOR AUTO DRIVERS

Governor Signs Bill Affecting All Operators in New York City.

Governor Whitman signed yesterday the Kelly-Cromwell bill, which requires the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles in the City of New York. For several years the Police Department has sought a law of this kind, contending that motor traffic could not be properly controlled until private car owners as well as chauffeurs were put under a license system. Under the new law owners are placed in a class distinct from those who drive cars for pay in that no preliminary examination as to qualifications will be required. They receive their licenses from the Secretary of State upon the payment of $1.

On the recommendation of the Magistrates, the Secretary of State shall suspend the licenses of those found guilty of flagrant violation of the traffic laws, and he may later revoke them after investigation. It is expected that the Secretary will hold in this city monthly hearings of the cases of suspended motor car operators. The law goes into effect July 1.

W. M. Scheftel Estate to Relatives.

The will of Walter M. Scheftel, former member of the New York Stock Exchange, who shot and killed himself May 25 at the Lake Placid Club while suffering from pneumonia, was filed for probate yesterday by Wollman & Wollman. It disposes of more than $100,000. The will divides the estate equally among his sisters, Florence S. Bache, Agnes S. Wittenberg, and Irene S. Well; his brother, Edwin K. Scheftel, and his nephews, Herbert A. and Stuart Straus Scheftel, sons of his brother, Herbert Scheftel, who died a year ago, and grandsons of the late Isidor Straus.

Obituary Notes.

ANNA LOUISE STEVENSON, 75 years old, mother of Mrs. A. Butler Duncan of the Meadow Brook set here, died Wednesday night at the home of her daughter in Hempstead.

JOSEPH MARS, for twenty-seven years a member of the Mount Vernon police force, and the first police Captain after Mount Vernon became a city, died there yesterday in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, father of Dr. C. Wadsworth Johnson, City Physician of Mount Vernon, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, in his seventy-sixth year.

LYMAN R. INGRAHAM, said to have been the only man besides the writer's son who could decipher the diary of Gideon Welles, and who was for many years private secretary to Mr. Welles, died on Tuesday at his home, 225 West 110th Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. SARAH H. CLARK, one of the oldest active members of the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Church and wife of William Clark, Deputy Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, died on Tuesday at her home, 560 West 184th Street, in her sixty-ninth year.

JAMES CAIN, 69 years old, a prominent resident of Staten Island, is dead at his home, 67 Brewster Street, Tompkinsville.

Mrs. ESTER WALLER, who sewed and read without glasses despite her 105 years, died at her home near Laurel, Del., on Tuesday.

MEINDERT BOON, a building contractor and a native of Holland, is dead at his home in Passaic, N. J.

GEORGE R. TALLYOR, connected with the Edison Phonograph Company, is dead at his home, East Orange, N. J.

The Rev. SYLVANUS D. DECKER, a retired Methodist minister, is dead at his home in Frenchtown, N. J., in his eightieth year.

AMOS REMINGTON, a native of Vermont, died near Harrisville, N. Y., yesterday, in his one-hundred and first year.

Mrs. MARIGETHA VON EULENBURG, daughter of the late Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discovered of ether anaesthesia, and widow of Captain Victor von Eulenburg of New York, died at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday night, in her seventieth year.

CLARENCE C. CATHER of 86 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J., employed in the Controller's office of the Southern Pacific Railway, died suddenly at his desk there yesterday.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MOWINKEL, aged 76, died yesterday at his home, 320 West Second Street.

Colonel STEPHEN HABERSHAM ELLIOTT, U. S. A., died on Wednesday night at the Union Protestant Infirmary, after an operation, in his fifty-second year. Colonel Elliott was a son of the Right Rev. Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western Texas.

CAPSON GILMORE ARCHIBALD, a real estate dealer, and perhaps the oldest resident of the old London Terrace, Chelsea Village, died last night at his home, 443 West Twenty-third Street, in his eighty-first year.

CLARENCE L. GARSCHINA, 26 years old, a bank accountant, died at his home, 446 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

MEIGS W. BROWN, for eighteen years traveling inspector for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 173 Heyward Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. SARAH E. MANSFIELD, widow of the Rev. Francis Mansfield, the first rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Brooklyn, died in her sixty-first year on Wednesday at the home of her brother, Andrew J. Valentine, 96 Kent Street, Brooklyn. Her husband, who died in 1911, was Chaplain of the 132d Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war.

CATHERINE ENNIS, 92 years old, widow of Thomas Ennis, an old-time tanner of old Williamsburg, died at her home, 746 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She is survived by a son and three daughters, one of whom is Sister Mary Stevens, Mother Superior of St. Teresa's Convent.

JOHN H. HEINS, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 909 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 44 years.

FRANCIS ECKENROTH, head of the lumber firm of Francis Eckenroth & Son, in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 779 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. He was one of the founders of the old Knights of Honor and was a member of Socrates Lodge, No. 595, F. and A. M.

REUBEN JACOBS, for fourteen years in the employ of Abraham & Straus, in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 909 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 43 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. HESTER ANN KNAPP, widow of Francis A. Knapp, who was a liveryman of Greenwich Village in Manhattan, died yesterday in her ninety-fifth year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Herbert, 675 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Westchester County, and went to Brooklyn when a young woman, since which time she had been a member of the Janes M. E. Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JUDD, a commission merchant at 278 Washington Street, Manhattan, a business which he established in 1856, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,286 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Judd was born in Albany, N. Y., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for nearly forty years.

GEORGE H. ALLAN, senior member of the firm of Allan & Gray, cardboard and paper dealers in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday, and the funeral services this evening will be held in the chapel at 418 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Allan was 67 years old, and for the last several years had made his home at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE E. DWYER, wife of Francis A. Dwyer, mining engineer, died at her home, 568 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Norfolk County, England.

WILLIAM GOSSETT, a civil war veteran and retired ice dealer, is dead at his home, 1,000 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-

MRS. MAY HUBER DIES IN CRASH OF MOTORS

J. J. Fanning, Driving the Car of Brewer's Wife, Hurled Into a Pond, Escapes Injury.

OTHER AUTO RUNS AWAY

Couple Were Coming from Bay Shore at Midnight, on Merrick Road, When Passing Car Hit Wheel.

Special to The New York Times.

WANTAGH, L. I., June 7.—Mrs. May Huber, wife of Charles H. Huber of Asbury Park, a member of a firm of brewers, was instantly killed in an automobile crash between this place and Bellmore at midnight last night. John J. Fanning of 536 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, who was driving the car in which Mrs. Huber was a passenger, escaped serious injury by being thrown headlong into a pond beside the highway. The driver of the car which caused the accident put on speed and made his escape.

Fanning and Mrs. Huber were returning from Bay Shore, and were on the Merrick Road, when an east-bound car struck their rear wheel. Fanning's car spun half-way around and smashed into a telephone pole. Mrs. Huber's skull was fractured when she struck the macadam road and she probably died instantly.

Fanning was assisted from the pond into which he had been thrown by a passing automobilist, who later took him and the body of Mrs. Huber to the home of Dr. H. C. Holcombe of Bellmore. Mrs. Huber's body was later removed to Wilbur Southard's undertaking rooms in Seaford by direction of Coroner Neu. No one saw the license number of the escaping car and the authorities have no clue as to its ownership.

Mrs. Huber had been living for several months at the Hotel McAlpin, but had planned to go to Asbury Park at the end of this week, according to Mrs. John J. Gunther, her sister-in-law. She said that Mr. Fanning, with whom Mrs. Huber was riding when the accident occurred, was an old friend of the family. Mr. Huber left Asbury Park for New York when he heard of his wife's death. He is a son of the late Otto Huber, a brewer of Brooklyn, from whom he inherited an estate worth several millions of dollars.

HONOR FOR WILSON.

Bologna University Confers a Doctorate on the President.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 7. (via Paris.)—Bologna University, the oldest and most celebrated seat of learning in Italy, has conferred on President Wilson an honorary doctorate.

The university was founded by Theodosius II, in the year 40 A. D.

Lay Stone for Riverdale School.

George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Riverdale Country School, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, in upper New York City, presided yesterday afternoon at the laying of the cornerstone of the new building. He emphasized the need of providing for the boys of the present the best possible educational facilities in order that they might be able to meet the problems of the future, which, because of the war, Mr. McAneny said, would prove far greater than any of those which confronted the men of today. The laying of the cornerstone followed the tenth annual commencement exercises of the school, held in the grove adjoining the new building.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JONES.—June 3, 624A 3d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Jones, a daughter.

OLIVER.—Son to Mr. and Mrs. George Augustus Prince Oliver, June 4, 30 West 70th St.

Engaged.

KING—CARPENTER.—Edith L. D. Carpenter to George King.

KITCHING — NICHOLS. — Christine Nichols to Laurence J. Kitching.

MAJOR—SNYDER.—Dorothy C. Snyder to Cedric A. Major.

SOLOMON—COHEN.—Beatrice I. Cohen to S. Barnes Solomon.

Married.

DODD—HARRIS.—On Thursday, June 7, at 55 East 65th St., New York, Miss Emily Sayre Harris, daughter of Colonel H. L. Harris of U. S. Army, (retired,) to Frank Courtenay Dodd, Philadelphia papers please copy.

EDGERTON—FISCHER.—At St. James's Lutheran Church, Edna Anna Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fischer, to Malcolm J. Edgerton, on June 7, 1917.

HUGHES—ERSKINE.—On June 6, at Holy Trinity Church, New York City, Helen Alexandra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Erskine, to Harry Franklin Hughes.

HULL—LUCKENBACH.—On June 6, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, by the Rev. James M. Sarrar, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Rorert Roberts, D. D., Dorothy N., daughter of Mrs. Edward Luckenbach, to Kenneth Duryee Hull of Brooklyn.

McTIGHE—BLOOMFIELD.—At Yonkers, June 6, 1917, by the Rev. Francis J. McMurray, Hazel Irene Bloomfield to Leo A. McTighe of Brooklyn.

MONKS—COXE.—On Tuesday, June 5, by the Rev. Dr. Richard T. Henshaw, at Grace Chapel, Rye, N. Y., Caroline Townsend Coxe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MacGrane Coxe, to Lester H. Monks of Boston.

PRAGER—KLEIN.—Harriet Klein to Justin Prager of Charlotte, N. C., on June 6, 1917.

RANDLE—RAMSAY.—On June 6, 1917, at the home of the bride, Alisa Craig, Montclair, by the Rev. Edmund M. Wylie, Iris Mary Ramsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ramsay, to Thomas Pattison Randle.

SHEPARD — DICKINSON.—On Wednesday, June 6, at the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, rector of Christ Church, East Orange, Marie Maze, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon K. Dickinson of Jersey City, and Thomas Rockwell Shepard of East Orange, N. J.

SHEPARD — DICKINSON. — Dr. and Mrs. Gordon K. Dickinson of Jersey City announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie Maze, to Mr. Thomas Rockwell Shepard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Shepard of East Orange, Wednesday, June 6, 1917.

WOODWORTH—INGERSOLL.—On Thursday, June 7, at Grace Church, Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Coline Macrae, daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll, to Stewart C. Woodworth of Boston.

HAZARD—DOVEY.—June 6, Alice Dovey to Jack Hazard.

HERZ—ROSENTHAL.—June 6, Lucile Rosenthal to Leon I. Herz.

LEVIN—MORRIS.—June 4, Lillian B. Morris to Dr. Charles E. Levin.

Brooklyn.

COAKLEY—CREAN.—June 6, Harriet E. Crean to Dr. Walter J. Coakley.

MEACHAM—BOWDEN.—June 6, Beatrice Bowden to Frederick C. Meacham.

SQUIRE—McBURNEY.—June 6, Margaret McBurney to Roy C. Squire.

WELSH—McKEON.—June 7, Agnes D. McKeon to Edward M. Welsh.

WHYTE—BUNDOCK.—June 6, Mabel Bundock to David Whyte.

Long Island.

SULLIVAN—McCARTY.—June 6, Flushing, Nellie E. McCarty to Michael A. Sullivan.

WALKER—HYDE.—June 6, Flushing, Emla B. Hyde to Robert J. Walker.

Died.

ARCHIBALD.—June 7, 1917, Carson Gilmore, father of Henry W. and William H. Archibald, aged 80 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 438 West 23d St., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

ATKINSON.—Thomas, on June 5. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 East 95th St., on Friday, June 8, at 1 P. M.

BARLOW.—On June 7, 1917, Edgar, son of the late Thaddeus and Mary Quick of Somers, N. Y., in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 96 Kent St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, June 9, at 8 P. M. Interment at Ivandell Cemetery, Somers, N. Y., on Sunday at 1 P. M.

CURRAN.—On Wednesday, June 6, 1917, John E. Curran. Funeral from his late residence, 15 West 64th St., on Saturday, June 9, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Paulist Fathers' Church, 59th St., Columbus Av., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DWYER.—On Wednesday, June 6, Annie E., beloved wife of Francis A. Dwyer, at her residence, 568 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral from her late home on Friday, June 8, 9:15 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 9:30. Interment Calvary.

ECKENROTH.—On Wednesday, June 6, after a short illness, Francis, in his 74th year. Relatives and friends and members of Socrates Lodge F. and A. M. 595 of New York City are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 779 Driggs Av., Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening. Interment Saturday at 2 P. M. in New Lutheran Cemetery.

ELFERS.—On June 7, John, son of Herman and Katherine Elfers. Services at his late residence, 265 Central Park West, Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

ELLIOTT.—At the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, on June 6, 1917, Stephen Habersham Elliott, Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A., son of the late Bishop Robert W. B. Elliott of Western Texas, in the fifty-second year of his age.

FABER.—On June 6, Julia Faber, widow of William Faber, in her 72d year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, William Faber, 1,110 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FINCKEL.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday evening, June 6, 1917. Helen Albert, wife of Conyers B. Finckel. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 201 Orange Road, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

FOWLE.—In Newton, Mass., May 16, Rev. James L., formerly of Talas, Turkey, aged 68 years 4 months 17 days.

GALLAGHER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 117 Clark St., Martha C., Glen Ridge, N. J., June 6, 1917. Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, on Friday at 3:15 P. M.

GISSING.—On June 6, Louise Gissing, (nee Fanny,) beloved wife of Captain Henry Herbert Gissing. Funeral from the parlors of Ward & Darby, 706 Tinton Av., on Friday, June 8. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

beloved son of Michael S. and Mary Gallifoyle, and brother of Margaret, Lillian, and John. Funeral from his late residence, 59 East 129th St., on Saturday, June 9, at 9:45 A. M.; requiem mass at All Saints' Church, 130th St. and Lenox Av., at 10 A. M.

MARKHAM.—At Ossining, on

URGE MANY CHANGES IN WAR TAX MEASURE

Chamber of Commerce Members Want Levy Not to Exceed 20% of Expenditures.

FAVOR FREE USE OF STAMPS

Jacob H. Schiff Asks Allowances for Gifts to Charity, Education, and Religion—Choate Honored.

The Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday passed unanimously a resolution to be sent to members of the United States Senate and House, urging a number of changes in the proposed law covering taxation on incomes and excess profits. The resolution, presented by Isaac N. Seligman in behalf of the Committee on Taxation, contained these suggestions:

That the amount raised by new taxation should not exceed 20 per cent. of the estimated expenditures for war purposes during any one year, excluding loans to Allies;

That the excess profits tax should be based on the average profits of the pre-war period of three years, 1914, 1915 and 1916;

That for the first year of the war no income tax imposed should exceed 25 per cent. of any individual income. Surtaxes may be of greater percentage than 25, but the resultant tax should not in its total exceed such amount. One of the reasons which leads your committee to this opinion is that those upon whom the income tax is imposed are largely those upon whom the Government must rely to purchase its bonds.

That stamp taxes should be freely resorted to, following the satisfactory experiences during the Spanish-American War;

That emphasis should further be laid upon taxes on consumption, with a view of conserving for ourselves and our allies all available resources of raw material and finished product.

Schiff Amendment Accepted.

Before the resolution was discussed Jacob H. Schiff offered an amendment that gifts to educational, philanthropic, and religious organizations be affected only by normal taxation, and at the same time he suggested that it be made permissible for donors of such gifts to make allowance for them in making returns for the purposes of Federal taxation. The amendment was accepted.

"It is doubtful whether the excessive progressive rate of income taxation as provided in the House bill," Mr. Seligman said, "will produce any higher revenue returns than a more reasonable rate. England, in her third year of the war, has not placed her maximum surtax above 40 per cent., realizing that a too heavy tax would seriously impair the condition of the country and the purchasing power of the well-to-do to invest in Government loans, and it would also adversely affect business conditions."

L. F. Loree, another member of the Committee on Taxation, said the Government had just two things to do in its war taxation plans.

"It has to use its own credit," he stated, "through the sale of bonds, and it affects the credit of others throughout the collection of taxes. It must proceed with great caution in the adjustment of these two measures, unless it is to meet with embarrassment and perhaps disaster either to itself or its citizens."

Dr. Butler Eulogizes Mr. Choate.

The forepart of the meeting was devoted to a memorial to the late Joseph H. Choate. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, delivered an address in which he recounted Mr. Choate's many services to the nation and the city, with particular reference to his services when the British mission was here.

"Mr. Choate's last words to Mr. Balfour," Dr. Butler said, "were spoken at the close of a notable service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mr. Choate stood for a moment at the door and took Mr. Balfour's hand to say good-bye. They were not to meet again on this visit, they were not to meet again, although neither knew it then, on this earth. Mr. Choate's last words to Mr. Balfour, spoken in the hearing of some of us, were, 'Remember, we meet again to celebrate the victory.'"

The Chamber voted to hold a special meeting soon to consider a report by the Committee on Education on the public school system. The report, which was hotly discussed at the preceding meeting, met much opposition from William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, and others yesterday. The committee's findings in respect to the capabilities of numerous teachers, charges that many pupils in commercial lines were not receiving adequate training, and a statement that the School Board would be more efficient if reduced from forty-six to seven members were some of the matters which were opposed.

J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, spoke on the Liberty Loan, urging members of the chamber to make every effort in the closing days of the campaign to build up a total of subscriptions far in excess of the required $2,000,000,000. Unless the loan was largely oversubscribed, he said, it would be considered a failure, and the actual failure to sell the full amount of bonds could not help work harm to credit and business, as the Government would then be forced to call on the banks for funds to carry on the war.

TO SELL HATTERS' HOMES.

Court Orders Action to Satisfy Judgment Against Union Men.

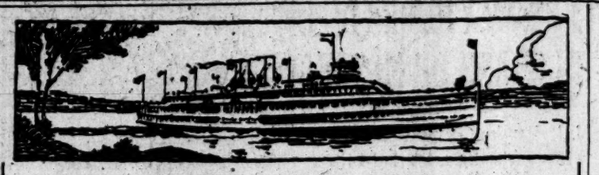
NEW HAVEN, June 7.—A decree ordering the sale of the homes of 140 workmen in Danbury, Bethel, and Norwalk, to satisfy the judgment in the Danbury hatters' case was signed by Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States District Court today. Sidney E. Hawley is made special master to conduct the sales, which will begin July 16 and continue until Aug. 9.

The plaintiffs are D. E. Loewe & Co., who brought suit against a union boycott of the product of their hat factory. The judgment was for $252,130 damages. Nearly $60,000 has already been paid on account, but the accumulation of interest accounts is such that about $250,000 is still due. There are 130 pieces of property in Danbury and Bethel, and ten in Norwalk. Their sale is expected to yield something like $200,000, leaving a deficiency judgment.

The decree marks the end of the case, which is now in its fourteenth year of litigation. At the inception of the case in September, 1903, the hatters' union entered into a written agreement with each of the defendants whereby it agreed that "it would pay all of the expenses of such defendants and save each individual from all liability," the union announcing that "those attached will be put to no greater expense in the matter than any other member."

Later the American Federation of Labor took over the defense and pledged such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention." From that time on the federation was in charge until a judgment against the defendants was affirmed in the United States Court in 1914, when it disclaimed further responsibility in the matter. Later the federation took up a voluntary contribution, which is said to have yielded about $150,000.

Loewe & Co. announced that if the sum was paid over to the defendants it would discontinue all proceedings and give the defendants a release. The unions are said to have declined to do this and the plaintiffs then took steps to obtain satisfaction in the judgments. It is said that the unions have declared that they will indemnify the defendants after their homes are lost.



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On Saturday, June 9, afternoon boat for Bear Mountain, West Point and return. Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 42d St., 2; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.

Hour later boat for Poughkeepsie, way landings and return, and afternoon boat for Kingston and way landings, begin June 11.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday from foot Christopher St., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line.

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Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Two hours in Bridgeport.
Return due New York 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c.

To New Haven — Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 26, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
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HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW PARK HOUSE
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BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

NORWOOD HALL, Asbury Park.
Ocean block, 4th Av. Rates $12 to $25.
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HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J.
$2 day. $12.50 week up. American Plan.

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Mountains; commuting; fine table; bathing; sports; milk cure.
For Hotel Accommodations at ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Write Publicity Bureau for information.

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ATLANTIC CITY.
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE—HOMELIKE
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ALWAYS OPEN

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean View. Capacity 200. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily, special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. B. LATTON, Mgr.

The Carlton The Yarmouth
Ocean Ave. & Beach. Rooms $4 & upward. Booklet. Open all year. Write for rates. Phone "Alamac" 5421 & 5422.

Cape Cod

Invites you to enjoy its beaches, lakes, woods, and quaint old towns.

A Wonderful Vacation Playground

Famous for healthful, invigorating air, and all the delights of bathing, sailing, fishing, golf and motoring.

Here children thrive as they run and romp on the beaches, or paddle in the warm, safe shallows.

Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze

For booklets and information, write or call
City Ticket Office, Room 504, 171 Broadway, New York

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad
New England Steamship Company

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water-perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago.
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach—water less than 30 ft. deep 5 miles out.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Summer Bookings Now Being Made.
The Breakers
The house of service and the home of the epicure. Atlantic City's newest fireproof hotel, with capacity for 1,200 guests. Sea water baths, showers and surf bathing from house. Open air restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking Boardwalk. American and European plans. Booklet. JOEL HILLMAN, Prop.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service.
Tonic and Curative baths.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager

ROYAL-PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
CONVENIENCE COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hazard, Jr., Pres.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

GRAND ATLANTIC
$3 up daily. $15 up weekly. Notable table. White service. Booklet. Capacity 600. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near Beach.
Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.
OSWEGATCHIE COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS.
WATERFORD, CONN.
Twenty Minutes on Trolley from NEW LONDON, Conn.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, golf, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm; casino. DANCING AFTERNOON & EVG. JACOBS' ORCHESTRA. Send for booklet.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

THE GLADSTONE
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
Opens June 30 Under New Management.
Accommodations for 300.
This famous Hotel has all modern appointments; situated in the finest section of this Resort, with four acres of beautifully shaded Lawns, Bathing, Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Orchestra, Dancing.
For Particulars Address W. P. CHASE, N. Y. Office, Hotel McAlpin.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX; MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires,
Opens June 16. Elevation 1,400 feet.
Very desirable, fully furnished 8-room cottage in hotel grounds for rent.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Dancing, etc. Opens June 15th. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN. Winter Season: Hotels Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

NEW MARSHALL HOUSE YORK HARBOR MAINE
A New BRICK Hotel Open
Finest on Maine Coast June 23.
Latest achievement in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 300. Golf. Garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

BRETTON WOODS
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant. Open June 9 to Oct. 1
C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
The Mount Washington. Open July 9 to Oct. 15
D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Plazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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AMHERST, MASS.
Why not spend your vacation in one of New England's most attractive college towns? Just opened—every comfort—suites with baths. Auto parties accommodated. Special season rates.
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VERMONT VACATIONS.
Books sent free: "Vermont's Silent Places"; "Lakes of Eastern Vermont"; "Cottage Sites"; "Green Mountain Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Road Map"; "Fish and Game Laws." Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 23. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

LEADS ALL—Summer & Winter
POLAND SPRING, MAINE
POLAND SPRING HOUSE, Open June 14 to Oct. 15.
MAPLEWOOD HOUSE, Open All Year.

HOTEL WENTWORTH
Newcastle-on-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for Information.

NEW ENGLAND.
BLACK BASS
Are Now Taking the Fly Freely.
THE BELGRADE
Belgrade Lakes, Me.
CHAS. A. HILL & SON.

THE OCEANSIDE
AND COTTAGES
MAGNOLIA, MASS.
Will Open June 19th.
Largest resort hotel on the New England coast. Cottage accommodations with private piazzas overlooking ocean.
W. S. WARREN, JR.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

SILLECK HOTEL
Greenwich, Conn.
GEO. A. SPEAR, MGR.
Only Hotel in Greenwich on the water. Thoroughly renovated. Table unsurpassed. Beautiful shady lawns. Dancing, bathing, boating, fishing. Hotel now open. Telephone 61 Greenwich.

Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
VERMONT
OPEN JUNE 12TH.
50 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 8TH AVE. AT 45TH ST.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET
Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing. Our own farm and dairy.
ON IDEAL TOUR.
OPEN JUNE 30TH TO SEPT. 25TH.
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NEW HOTEL HAZLETON
45 South Street.
Now open for business. 70 bedrooms, single or en suite; private bath; electric light, electric elevator. Quiet and restful. First class service. Engage rooms and board now. Terms reasonable.

The Malvern
AND COTTAGES
BAR HARBOR, MAINE,
Opens June 29th.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager
New York Address, Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43d Street.

THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
OPEN JUNE 27TH.
Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18 hole golf at Shennecossett Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis.
C. S. Krom, Asst. Mgr.
N. Y. Office, 305 5th Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9987.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address BUELL & CROSBY.

THE OAKWOOD GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass. Ideal Location. PRIVATE BATHS AND BALCONIES. BOOKLET.

KATHMERE INN, Sound Beach, Conn.—On the water; 50 minutes from New York. Double rates, $12.00 to $20.00 per week.

PENNSYLVANIA.
THE KITTATINNY
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Only high class modern hotel in this famous section. Season May to December. JOHN PURDY COPE, for the past ten years proprietor of WATER GAP HOUSE.

WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY. Information Bureau, Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place, 28th St. and 42d St.

THE GLENWOOD Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity, 400. Golf, tennis, all amusements. For booklet address P. H. JOHNSON, Prop. E. S. ALBERT, Mgr.

Bluff House Milford, Pike Co., Pa. 85 Miles from New York. Opens June 28th. Booklet. P. N. Bunnell.

ENGLAND
SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
Centre of American Life in Europe.
The Scene of the Great War Changes.

WANT MEN OVER 31 FOR THE NEXT CAMP

Gen. McCain Announces That They Must Have Proved Ability In Their Various Occupations.

SEEKING BEST STANDARDS

Only Highest Qualified Among Reserve Officers and Camp Students to be Selected Finally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The War Department today announced that preference to men who had passed their thirty-first birthday will be the Government's policy in selecting men for the second group of training camps to be held throughout the country from Aug. 27 to Nov. 26 to raise additional officers for the new armies. There will be sixteen such training camps.

Much emphasis will be laid on this point in order to obtain experienced men. The minimum age limit is set at twenty years and nine months, but it will be difficult for a man under thirty-one to qualify unless he has pre-eminent qualifications or considerable military experience. Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, the Adjutant General, authorized this statement today:

"Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies, every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proved ability in their various occupations. While it is desired to give full opportunity for all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence."

Application blanks for the camps will not be ready for distribution before June 15; blanks together with memoranda of information as to the necessary qualifications of the applicants may be procured after that date from commanding Generals of the several departments of the army, or from examining officers to be appointed in different States in the sixteen military divisional areas. Applicants should not write for blanks prior to June 15, as mail addressed before that date to officers in charge may go astray because the examining officers may not have arrived at their stations. Applications will be received only between June 15 and July 15. Those received after the latter date will be returned to the applicants."

Quotas of the Camps.

The following table shows the grouping of States into divisional areas, the quota of men for the second set of camps allotted to each State, and the places at which examining officers will be stationed to whom applicants should mail their applications:

Quota.	Those who reside in:	Area 1. Will mail their applications to Examining Officer, Second Training Camp.
128	Maine	Ft. McKinley, Me.
72	New Hampshire	Ft. Constitution, N.H.
58	Vermont	Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
587	Massachusetts	Ft. Warren, Mass.
96	Rhode Island	Ft. Adams, R. I.
196	Connecticut	Ft. Adams, R. I.
		Area 2.
972	New York (Dist. 1-28, inclusive)	Governors Isl'd, N. Y.
		Area 3.
279	Pennsylvania (Dist. Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28)	130 N. Washington Av., Scranton, Penn.
716	New York (Dist. 27-47 incl.)	Ft. Porter, N. Y.
		Area 4.
806	Pennsylvania (not incl. in Area 3)	1229 Arch St., Phila.
		Area 5.
862	New Jersey	Trenton, N. J.
85	Delaware	Ft. McHenry, Md.
208	Maryland	Ft. McHenry, Md.
128	Dist. of Columbia	Ft. McHenry, Md.
847	Virginia	Ft. Monroe, Va.
		Area 6.
370	North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C.
256	South Carolina	S.E. Dept., Charleston
361	Tennessee	632½ B'way, Nashville
		Area 7.
445	Georgia	Ft. McPherson, Ga.
368	Alabama	Cor. S. Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
136	Florida	65 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Area 8.
216	West Virginia	Charleston, W. Va.
801	Ohio	Columbus Barracks.
		Area 9.
448	Indiana	Ft. Benj. Harrison.
877	Kentucky	640 W. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
		Area 10.
432	Michigan	Ft. Wayne, Detroit.
395	Wisconsin	301 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
		Area 11.
240	Washington	Ft. Lawton, Wash.
150	Oregon	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
18	Nevada	Reno, Nev.
62	Utah	Ft. Douglas, Utah.
457	California	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
		Area 11.
971	Illinois	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
		Area 12.
304	Mississippi	202½ W. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.
272	Arkansas	Ft. Logan H. Roots.
258	Louisiana	Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
		Area 13.
361	Minnesota	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
355	Iowa	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
118	North Dakota	Ft. Lincoln, N. D.
106	South Dakota	Box Elder, S. D.
200	Nebraska	Ft. Crook, Neb.
		Area 14.
628	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
288	Kansas	Ft. Riley, Kan.
152	Colorado	Ft. Logan, Col.
		Area 15.
688	Texas	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
356	Oklahoma	Ft. Sill, Okla.
64	New Mexico	Santa Fe, N. M.
40	Arizona	Whipple Barracks.
		Area 16.
72	Montana	Helena, Mont.
28	Wyoming	Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
64	Idaho	Boise Barracks, Idaho

Change for the Good Ones.

Adj. Gen. McCain issued a statement to correct an erroneous impression that appears to exist among many men now in training camps, and has ordered it repeated at all camps so that all concerned may learn the policy of the War Department respecting the selection of officers now in attendance at these camps. The statement follows:

"The best qualified of all reserve officers and candidates will be selected to become officers of the regiment which their training camp represents. The object is to appoint from each company, troop and battery, men in such numbers and grades that when added to the officers appointed from the regular army, the full quota of the corresponding regiment will be provided. The total number selected and the number in each grade will therefore depend upon the regular army contingent appointed to each regiment. While the age limits prevent the appointment of older men in lower grades, they do not prevent the appointment of younger men to higher grades. Thus, a man of thirty may be a Captain or Major.

"Those qualified to be reserve officers at the end of the training period, but selected as indicated above, will be appointed officers at once and continued in service for the duration of the war, subject of course, to elimination for misconduct, &c., or to relief from active duty as the result of a material and unforeseen change in the military situation. Those classified under this paragraph should be such as are competent to serve as additional officers of the prospective regiment during its organization period and should be the kind of men who are able to assist in organizing and training the new regiment, to assist in teaching inexperienced noncommissioned officers their special duties. Finally, they should be the kind of men that can be counted upon as good officers for troops to be organized later, when they have had the advantages of their experience with the first \$1,000,000 in its formation period. Or they should be good temporary officers of the regular army. They will be recommended for appointment as Second Lieutenants if under 31 years and 6 months of age, otherwise as First Lieutenants. The number will of course vary. It is more a matter of enforcing a high standard than of appointing a large number. It should be borne in mind other training camps will follow if the war continues. An excellent man with three months' training is much superior to a weak man with a year's training; hence, it is better to rely on the excellent men of the next camp than to rely on weak men no matter how much time they have devoted to training.

Discharge the Inefficient.

"Any who give definite proofs of inefficiency will be discharged.

"Officers who are found to be inefficient will be discharged.

"Officers who are found to be inefficient will be discharged.

"Officers who are found to be inefficient

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

To--

Fathers

and

Mothers

Have You Stopped to think that—

The money which you loan your Government now will make the

WORLD

A Better Place for Your

CHILDREN

To Live In?

Only Seven More Days To Buy a

Liberty Bond

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The National City Co.
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White, Weld & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Forward, Then Back, in an Active Session—Loan Apathy.

For the first half of the session yesterday prices on the Stock Exchange moved on up at the pace set on the previous day; in the latter half they were reactionary enough to wipe out a large part of the earlier gains. There was no sharply drawn line between the two periods, the advance apparently bringing about its own decline when prices got high enough to invite selling. Most of the news that developed was favorably interpreted.

Even with the setback that prices received most issues closed the day with fair gains over Wednesday. Steel sold up to 134⅛, which established a new high if the recent dividend be added, but fell from there to 131¾, and closed at 132, with a net advance of ⅛. The upward rush of U. S. Industrial Alcohol continued until the price reached 163¼, with the closing figure more than 4 points under this level, but the stock had a net advance of 4⅞ for the day. In two days this issue has swung through a range of 24 points, part of the advance being attributed to the presence of an extended short interest in the stock when the movement got under way. Lackawanna Steel succeeded in crossing par, but closed at 99, with a small loss. Activity again ran to about a million and a quarter shares, with more than a third of the trading falling in the first hour.

The suggestion that industrial corporations be urged to declare millions out of surplus for the payment of a Red Cross dividend has provoked wide-spread discussion in the Street, with opposition possibly strong enough to defeat the plan. It is everywhere conceded that a tremendous sum of money must be provided for Red Cross work at an early date, and the suggestion that as many corporations as have earnings to justify such action declare 1 per cent. extra for the benefit of the Red Cross has much in its favor. Objections heard yesterday turned mostly on the idea that the companies would have to employ coercion to influence shareholders to give the money to the organization. It is felt by some Directors that the corporations should not accompany any notice of dividends declared with suggestions as to how the money should be used. As an alternative plan it was proposed that companies call special meetings of their stockholders for the express purpose of authorizing appropriations to be turned over directly to the Red Cross.

New York City has done much better in obtaining subscriptions to the Liberty Loan than the rest of the country, so that the announcement yesterday that the total so far subscribed does not exceed the $2,000,000,000 offered came as a disappointment to those not in close touch with the committee's results. It is felt that the Treasury officials should be more frank in giving out figures as to the amount of subscriptions on hand with a view to stimulating laggard communities into taking more bonds. Despite the greatest publicity campaign ever undertaken for any cause in this country the majority of people are still apathetic toward the Government financing, a condition which might well be regarded as discouraging were it not for the precedent set in Great Britain in the early days of the war. There the early diffidence was routed by Zeppelin attacks and publication of casualty lists. In our own case it is hoped that announcement of the arrival of American battleships and troops on the other side will suffice to stimulate the popular imagination. If other districts had done as well in proportion to their resources as New York the loan would be substantially oversubscribed today.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

American Department Improves in Sympathy with Wall Street.

LONDON, June 7.—The stock market was cheered by the war news and Russian advices, but business failed to expand correspondingly. Gilt-edge stocks were marked up and Russian securities rallied further. Argentine railroads were an active feature with an advance of two points. Industrial and shipping shares were active and firmer, while explosives ruled irregular on profit taking.

The American department improved in sympathy with the strength in Wall Street, and closed steady. Quiet and comfortable conditions prevail in the money market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 65 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	3½	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

Thirty days	4¼@4⅝	Thirty days	5@5¼
Sixty days	4¼@4⅝	Sixty days	5@5¼
Ninety days	4¼@4⅝	Ninety days	5@5¼
Four months	4¼@4⅝	Four months	5@5¼
Five months	4¼@4⅝	Five months	5@5¼
Six months	4¼@4⅝	Six months	5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75	4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	..
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close, Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.73	5.72
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	92.00	92.25
Shanghai	86.00	86.25
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1828 Italy	7.04¼	7.03¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.87½	52.00
Yokohama	51.87½	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¾	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	25.20	25.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	28.80
Stockholm	30.00	30.15
Christiania	29.30	29.50
9.203 Spain	22.85	22.95
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.87½	44.00
42.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.05	5.03½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,884,287; balance, $42,349,692; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,061,486; Federal Reserve credit balance, $14,793,915.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 75¾c, up ¾c; Mexican dollars, 58¾c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£97,000
Circulation, decreased	49,000
Bullion, decreased	12,661
Other securities, decreased	3,306,000
Other deposits, increased	1,317,000
Public deposits, decreased	9,440,000
Notes reserve, increased	23,000
Government securities, increased	167,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.49 per cent.; last week it was 19.81 and one year ago it was 25.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 1,283,845	1916. 567,238	1915. 480,993
Year to date	86,901,592	75,720,507	55,669,962

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	16⅜	200	Advance Rumely	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+⅞
5	5½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5⅛	5	5	...
29½	29⅝	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30⅜	31	29⅝	29⅝	...
86	86½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86⅞	88½	86⅞	86⅞	+⅞
92	93½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93⅞	92½	93½	+1
95	95½	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	93½	96¼	95½	95½	+⅞
52	52¼	8,000	Am. Can	53	53	52	52	...
107½	111	200	Am. Can pf	111	111	110	110	-1½
76½	76⅝	5,900	Am. Car & Fdry	78	78	76	76¼	-⅝
117	118½	19	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
41½	42¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	...
63½	64	800	Am. H. & Leather	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	14⅜	-⅛
25½	26⅜	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	65½	65½	63	63	+¾
24⅝	24⅞	3,600	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+¼
61½	63	400	Am. Linseed	23½	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	-1
74⅝	75	12,900	Am. Linseed pf	68¼	69⅝	62	62	-1½
10¼	10¼	1,900	Am. Locomotive	76	76⅝	73	73	-⅞
57½	58½	700	Am. Malting	10	11⅜	10	10½	+⅞
100½	110	30,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	58	59½	58	58¾	+⅞
113½	114½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¾	112½	109⅞	110	+⅞
100	100¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114½	+⅞
73¼	73½	6,000	Am. Smelt. Sf. A	100	100¼	100	100¼	+⅛
118	118¾	14,100	Am. Steel Fdries	74	75	73½	73⅝	+⅞
118	119	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	117½	119⅝	117½	118⅜	+1⅜
36	37	5,900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+1⅜
194	197	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	37⅜	38⅝	36¾	38¼	-⅛
54½	54⅝	3,200	Am. Tobacco	197½	197½	197	197	+1½
98¼	98½	100	Am. Woolen	53	53¼	54½	54⅝	+⅞
46	47	200	Am. Woolen pf	47	47	47	47	+½
83¼	84	400	Am. Writing P. pf	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	...
63	64	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	64	64	64	64	+1½
85½	85½	48,300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	85¾	86⅞	85¼	85¾	...
101½	102⅜	1,100	Anaconda Copper	102⅜	102⅝	102	102	...
112	112½	37,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	108¾	113⅜	108⅝	112	+3⅞
66⅜	66⅞	18,800	At. Gulf & West I	66⅜	69¼	66½	66⅞	-1⅛
102⅜	103	500	Baldwin Loco	102½	103⅝	102½	102½	+⅜
71⅝	71⅞	2,400	Baldwin Loco. pf	70¾	72¾	71½	71⅝	-⅜
69½	70	200	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72⅝	71½	71⅝	-⅜
118	119½	600	Baltimore & C. pf	70	70	70	70	...
1	1⅛	200	Barrett Co	118½	119⅞	118½	119⅞	+2⅞
151½	152	1,500	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
147⅞	148¼	58,400	Bethlehem Steel	153	154	151½	151½	+1½
62¼	62½	300	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	149	151	147⅞	147⅞	+½
101½	102	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	62⅝	63¾	62½	62½	+⅜
43½	44	400	Burns Brothers	104½	104½	102	102	-1
38	38⅛	600	Burns & Superior	44½	44½	43½	43½	+⅛
22½	23½	1,600	California Packing	38¼	38¼	38	38	-⅛
53	54⅜	1,700	California Petrol	22⅝	23⅜	22⅜	23½	...
80½	82	100	California Pet. pf	53½	55	53½	54½	+1
160⅝	161	1,000	Calumet & Arizona	81	81	81	81	+⅛
84	87	100	Canadian Pacific	161½	162	160⅜	161	...
95¾	96	42,600	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	85	85	85	-⅛
37	37¾	300	Central Leather Co	96	98	95¼	95¾	+½
61⅜	61⅝	3,900	Cerro de Pasco	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+⅛
33¼	34½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61⅝	61	61½	+⅛
73¼	73⅜	2,200	Chi. Great West. pf	34	34	33¾	33¾	+⅛
109⅞	110½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	74	74	73	73⅛	-⅛
111	112	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110½	110½	110	110	-⅛
43⅜	44¼	400	Chi., Rock Island &	111⅜	111⅞	111⅛	111⅜	+⅛
33½	34	100	Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	+⅞
77½	78	200	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+⅜
66⅝	66¾	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	...
22¼	22½	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	-⅜
59¼	59½	3,600	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	-⅛
38	43	100	Chino Copper	59¾	59⅞	59¼	59⅜	+⅛
56⅛	56½	6,600	Clev., C., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	...
54	56	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	57¼	58	56¾	56¾	...
41¾	42¼	5,000	Col. South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	...
108½	110	100	Columbia Gas & El	41¾	42¾	41¾	42⅜	+¼
96	100	500	Consolidated Gas	109	109	109	109	...
54½	55½	800	Continental Can	96	97	96	97	+¼
32⅜	32⅝	22,000	Continental Insur	54	55	54	55	+⅝
104½	105	1,000	Corn Products Ref	33½	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	-⅛
81½	81⅝	35,950	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅛
107	109	100	Crucible Steel	82⅞	84⅞	81½	81½	-2⅞
44¼	44½	6,900	Crucible Steel pf	108	108	108	108	...
91¼	91⅝	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	45	45¼	44	44½	+⅛
98¼	99¾	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91½	-⅜
109½	110½	2,700	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	+1⅛
207½	210	50	Delaware & Hud	109	111⅛	109	109⅞	+⅞
6	7	900	Del., Lack. & West	210	210	210	210	-1
15¼	16	18,800	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	...
20⅝	21	2,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	16	16	...
10	10½	100	Distillers' Secur	18⅞	21⅝	18⅝	21	+2⅜
35⅜	36	3,000	Dome Mines	10½	10½	10	10	-½
25⅜	25½	400	Elk Horn Coal	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
37½	38½	100	Erie	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	23½	...
28½	30	100	Erie 1st pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	...
44	45¾	100	Erie 2d pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
32¼	32¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	-1½
112	116	100	Gaston, W. & W	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	...
163	164¾	900	Gen. Chemical pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+½
104	104½	6,100	General Electric	163¼	164¾	163¼	164	...
87½	89½	500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	105¼	105¼	103¾	104	...
51¾	52¼	700	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	88	89	88	89	+1
106¾	108¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53	53½	51¾	51¾	-1¼
86½	88	600	Goodrich pf	107	107¼	106	107¼	+¾
107½	107¾	800	Granby Consol	86	88	86	88	+3
...	...	25	Great Northern pf	107½	108	107½	108	+¼
34⅞	35	9,900	Do. odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
45¼	45¾	500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	35½	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	...
125	129	300	Greene-Cananea	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	...
102⅜	103¼	300	Gulf States Steel	129	129½	128¾	128¾	...
64¼	64½	37,300	Illinois Central	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	+⅛
10	10¼	2,000	Inspiration Copper	64½	65¾	64¼	64½	+⅛
58½	59½	100	Interboro Consol	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
19	19½	200	Interboro Con. pf	59	59	59	59	-1
51	52¾	50	Int. Agriculture	19¾	20	19¾	20	+½
113	115½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	51	51	51	51	...
70	71	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	115	115	115	115	-1½
27½	27⅝	6,200	Int. Harvester Corp	27	27	27	27½	+⅛
80½	80½	14,400	Int. Mer. Marine	80	82¼	79¾	80½	+¼
41½	42	4,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	42½	42¾	41¾	42	+¼
43⅝	44	3,600	Int. Nickel	44	44½	43¼	43¾	+⅜
76½	77	300	Int. Paper	70¾	76⅝	76¾	76¾	+⅝
52	53½	700	Int. Paper pf. sta	51	54	51	54	+4
105	106	100	Jewel Tea	105	105	105	105	+¼
22	22½	100	Jewel Tea pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
49	49½	16,300	Kansas City South	49½	49⅝	49	49⅜	-⅛
99	99¼	14,200	Kennecott Copper	100	100⅜	99	99⅜	-⅛
18¾	19	400	Lackawanna Steel	19⅜	19⅝	18½	18½	-⅝
63½	64½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	+⅛
110	115	200	Lehigh Valley	115	115	115	115	-3
126	128	100	Liggett & Myers pf	127	127	127	127	+3
49¼	50	200	Louis. & Nash	50	50⅞	50	50¼	-⅛
67	67½	200	Maxwell Motors	68	68	68	68	+1½
101¼	101¾	38,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	40⅜	41	40⅜	40⅝	+⅜
40⅜	41	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	103⅜	98⅜	103⅛	+4⅞
66	66¼	50,000	Miami Copper	40¾	41	40⅞	40⅞	+⅛
6¼	7	400	Midvale Steel	66	67¼	65¾	66½	+⅝
...	...	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
27¼	27⅞	1,500	Mo. Pac. t r full pd	58½	58½	58½	58½	+⅛
118⅜	120	100	Mo. Pacific w i	28½	28½	27	27	-1¼
118⅜	120	19	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+5⅜
39⅜	39⅞	12,700	Do., odd lot	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	...
58½	59¼	500	Nat. Enam. & St	38½	39¼	38¼	39¼	+1¼
25¾	25¾	900	National Lead	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59½	+¼
152½	153⅞	2,175	Nevada Con. Cop	25⅜	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
90¾	91¼	7,500	N. Y. Air Brake	154½	155⅞	154	154	+1
38	45	100	N. Y. Central	91¼	91⅝	90½	90⅝	-⅛
35	35¾	1,200	N. Y. Dock pf	40	40	40	40	+2
100	104	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅝	+1⅝
140½	142	12,700	N. Y. Ont. & West	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
49	50	100	Norfolk & Western	125	125	124¾	124¾	+¾
...	...	900	Northern Pacific	103	103¼	103	103¼	+¼
140	142¼	100	Ohio Cities Gas	139	140¼	139	140¼	+1¼
49¾	49¾	300	Ohio Fuel Supply	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¼
6	6¼	700	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
24⅝	24⅝	300	Pacific Mail	14⅜	15	14	14⅜	...
53	53¼	1,540	Penn. R. R	53	53	53	53	+⅛
75	75¼	200	People's Gas, Chi	76⅞	77	75	75	-1¼
34	35	4,700	Philadelphia Co	34	34	34	34	-⅛
28	28¼	400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	51⅝	51⅝	49⅝	50	-⅞
61¼	62½	200	Pitts. & West Va	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	+⅛
79	79½	4,000	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62½	62¾	62½	62½	+¼
143¼	146	100	Pressed Steel Car	79	79¾	78¾	78¾	+⅝
1¼	2¼	300	Pullman Co	145	145	145	145	-¾
56½	56⅝	9,500	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
30⅝	30¾	8,800	Railway Steel Sp	56	57⅜	56	56	+1½
93⅜	94	18,900	Ray Con. Copper	30⅞	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
92½	92⅝	31,100	Reading	94½	96¾	93⅝	93⅝	...
65	65½	1,500	Repub. Iron & Steel	93⅞	94½	92¼	92½	-⅜
17	17¼	300	Royal Dutch t r	64½	65¼	64½	64½	+⅛
28½	29	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17½	17½	17	17	-⅛
80	85	400	St. Louis Southwest	29	29	29	29	...
42	42¼	100	Savage Arms	79	80¼	79	80¼	+3¼
13	13¾	100	Saxon Motor	42	42	42	42	...
27½	28	200	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	13	12¾	13	+⅛
174	175½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	+⅛
27½	27⅞	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175½	176⅝	175¼	175½	+⅛
55½	55⅝	11,700	Shattuck-Arizona	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27½	+⅛
62	62¼	2,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	55¾	56⅝	55¼	55¼	-⅝
93	93¼	3,800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	63	63¾	62¼	62¼	+⅛
...	67	100	Southern Pacific	93¾	94	93¼	93¼	-⅝
200	205	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	...
200	205	50	Do., odd lot	205	205	205	205	...
208	208	3,900	Southern Railway	208	208	208	208	...
56	57	200	Southern Ry. pf	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+⅛
57	57	21,600	Studebaker Co	57	57	56¾	56¾	+⅛
80	81	1,400	Superior Steel	80	81¾	79	79¼	-⅝
47	47	1,600	Tenn. C. & C	47¾	48¾	47	47	...
16½	17	1,600	Texas Co	16¼	17¼	16¼	16¾	+⅛
222½	223¼	100	Third Avenue	222½	223¼	221	222	+½
28½	28¾	20,400	Tobacco Products	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	+⅛
56¾	58⅜	800	Transue & Wms	58⅜	58⅜	56¼	56¼	+2⅛
47¾	47¾	100	Union Bag & Paper	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+⅛
10⅜	10⅜	100	Union B. & P. new	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
81½	81½	7,600	Union Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	-2½
138¾	139	2,400	Union Pacific pf	137¾	138¼	136¾	136¾	+⅛
79¾	79¾	100	United Alloy Steel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
49	49¾	700	United Drug	49	49¾	48½	48½	-½
72	72	100	United Fruit	72	72	72	72	...
138	140	12,900	United Rys. Invest	138	140	138	138¾	-1
7½	7½	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
17	17	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	17	17	17	17	...
23¾	23¾	47,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	+1
159	163¼	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	159	163¼	155¾	160¾	-⅜
14	14	300	U. S. Rubber	14	14	14	14	+1⅝
64	64¾	2,400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	64	64¾	63	63	-1
107	107	1,000	U. S. Sm. R. & M	107	107	106¾	106¾	-½
62¼	62¾	341,000	U. S. Steel	62¼	62¾	62	62	+½
51¾	51¾	14,500	U. S. Steel pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	...
132½	134½	100	Utah Copper	134½	134½	131¾	132	-1¼
118¾	118¾	2,000	Utah Securities	115	116¾	114¾	114¾	-1¼
19½	19½	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
44¼	44¾	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	45	45	44¼	44¼	+⅛
69¾	70	600	Wabash pf. A	71	71	69¾	70¾	+¾
48¼	48¾	2,500	Wabash pf. B	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+½
25¾	25⅞	200	Wells Fargo Exp	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+½
96	96½	100	Western Pacific	96½	96½	96½	96½	+½
17	17½	100	Western Pacific pf	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½	+⅜
46	48	100	Western Union	47	47	47	47	+⅛
93¼	94	100	Western Union pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+⅛
53¾	54	13,300	Westingh. E. & M	54⅜	55⅜	53⅜	53⅞	-⅛
68	69	100	Westingh. 1st pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	...
14¾	14⅞	700	Wheeling & L. E	14⅜	15	14	14⅜	...
32¼	33	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33	33	33	33	+⅛
72⅜	73¼	2,800	Wilson & Co	73	74	72	73	+⅝
28⅝	28⅝	3,700	Willys-Overland	28⅞	29¼	28¼	28¼	-½
127	130	400	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	128	128	128	128	+1
33	33¾	800	Worthington Pump	34	34	33¾	33¾	-1¼
57¼	58¼	1,000	Worth. Pump pf. B	59	59	58	58½	+⅛

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Among the many qualities of the wise investor, three are most necessary. They are:

1. Knowledge of fundamental conditions.
2. Knowledge of prices in relation to earnings.
3. Knowledge of prevailing prices as compared with those of the past.

This information is found in The Annalist.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.39	70.83	70.99	— .24
25 industrials	96.41	94.55	94.83	+ .35
50 stocks	83.90	82.68	82.91	— .09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 7	83.90	82.68	82.91	— .09
June 6	83.40	82.23	83.00	+1.06
June 5	Holiday.			
June 4	82.42	81.88

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Nervous and Irregular —General List Closes at Net Loss of 25-35 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was nervous and irregular, and there was a sharp break in the late trading. After selling at 22.40c. October contracts declined to 21.95c, a loss of 36 points from Wednesday's closing figures, and of 48 points from the high record. That delivery closed at 21.96c, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 25 to 35 points.

The reactionary impulses natural after such a rapid advance as that of the last several days were strengthened by talk of an easier spot basis in the Southwest and reports of improving crop conditions. In the late trading selling also seemed to be stimulated by reports from New Orleans that the first bale of the new Texas crop was expected in the Southwest next week. The date of the first bale is not generally considered of particular significance, but it had some sentimental influence yesterday, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the crop has been considered an extremely late one, and there was probably a disposition to couple the talk of a new bale with reports of increased offerings in that section.

The market opened steady at a decline of 4 points on July, but generally 8 to 12 points higher, although the cables were lower than due. July sold up to 23.01c right after the call, making a new high record for the season, but the advance in later months was checked just under Wednesday's high level, and the whole list soon turned easier. For a time moderate offerings were readily absorbed on comparatively slight reactions, and the scarcity of contracts was a matter of general comment around the ring. Later offerings increased and the market was nervous and unsettled on the late break, which carried active months 32 to 37 points net lower. The close was 4 or 5 points up from the lowest on covering.

No change was reported in the export situation, with continued complaints of scarcity of tonnage. Liverpool reported further trade calling, with the advance checked by realising largely from the Continent. Exports for the day were 100 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
June	.....	.....	.....	22.58@22.65	22.83
July	...22.95	23.01	22.63	22.68@22.70	22.95
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	22.50@22.52	22.75
Sept.	...22.32	22.32	22.32	22.12@22.15	22.45
Oct.	...21.80	21.96	21.95	21.98@22.01	22.31
Nov.	...22.31	22.31	22.31	22.01 bid	22.33
Dec.	...22.50	22.51	22.04	22.08@22.09	22.41
Jan.	...22.55	22.55	22.10	22.11@22.12	22.46
Mar.	...22.72	22.72	22.35	22.27 bid	22.60
May	.....	.....	.....	22.43 bid	22.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 23.20c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 23.40c; New Orleans, 22.13c; Savannah, 22¾c; Augusta, 22.50c; Memphis, 22c; Houston, 22.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,869	9,048	9,561
Exports	100	10,535	13,180
Port stocks.....	860,352	861,432	1,002,393
New York arrivals	3,188	.....	.....
New York stocks.	51,831	52,771	146,177

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales. Imports nil. Middling upland, 15.75d. Futures opened irregular, 2 to 4 points higher. Closed barely steady, net unchanged to 16 points higher. July-August, 14.62d; October-November, 13.84d; January-February, 13.62d; March-April, 13.46d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths hardening.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$788,854	$945,690	$559,089
Net	293,552	224,141	189,663
10 mos. gross.	7,250,435	6,321,005	5,434,023
Net	2,335,440	2,107,022	1,834,745

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO., approximate gross for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	7,924,133	6,917,872	1,006,311
Five months.	31,271,740	28,741,916	2,529,824

ILLINOIS CENTRAL estimated gross for May—

Gross	7,122,897	5,985,472	1,137,425

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for April—

Gross	497,678	432,779	64,899
Net after tax.	163,936	88,322	75,614
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,268	12,700	137,568
4 mos. gross..	2,205,906	1,642,850	563,056
Net after tax..	766,326	232,180	534,146
Sur. aft. chgs.	618,949	*34,899	653,848

*Deficit.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for April—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	359,006	378,391	291,281
Net after tax.	96,217	118,284	78,741
4 mos. gross..	1,321,461	1,266,127	1,023,714
Net after tax..	316,021	390,397	178,677

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI estimated gross for May— | 1917. | 1916. | Increase.
Gross ..... | 1,844,866 | 1,144,674 | 200,192

Public Utilities.

APPALACHIAN POWER CO for April—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$72,182	$61,672	$10,609
Net	40,353	34,106	6,247
12 mos. gross.	835,338	696,808	138,535
Net	467,840	379,591	88,258

ONTARIO POWER CO. OF NIAGARA FALLS AND ONTARIO TRANSMISSION CO., LTD., for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	491,842	456,401
Net aft. taxes and rents....	378,896	346,863
Sur. aft. chgs.	271,156	246,965

		34,941	31,533
		12,124,951	40,944
		246,960	24,840

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for April—

Gross	276,121	255,828	20,363
Net aft. taxes.	177,981	172,042	5,939
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,756	74,404	8,832
4 mos. gross..	1,001,890	1,017,244	74,155
Net aft. taxes.	672,438	659,756	12,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	255,140	271,156	24,840

Report excludes interest on $2,888,000 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes, due July 1, 1917, (which is reported as paid directly by the Southern California Gas Co.,) and excludes revenue derived from Southern California Gas Co.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.90	4.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.70
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.15	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.95	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.53
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.85	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.80	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'36	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.90	4.65
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.88
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.40	5.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'30	5	4.90	4.80
Mich. Central	1917-'90	5	4.75	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'28	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	5.10	4.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'36	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.52
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'36	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.55
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.53	5.00
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.95	4.65
Southern R'way.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.85

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil....	36	37	Iron Cap....	18¾	19
Bay S G....	10	20	Do pf....	18½	19
Bingham....	13¼	13½	Iron Bloo..	1	1¼
Bohemia....	1¼	1¾	Jerome V..	1¾	2
Begole	50	60	La Rose....	43	48
Bost Ely....	55	65	Majestic ..	45	46
Bost & M....	63	64	Mex Met...	25	30
Bost & L....	22	25	Mojave T..	45	48
Butte & D.	62	65	New Balt..	1¼	1⅝
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2	New Doug.	1½	1⅝
Calaveras..	3¼	3½*	N U Sug....		50
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝	Nixon C....	39	41
Cr Res'va..	30	35	N Cornelia	17½	18
Cons Artz..	2	2¼	N L & Z..	66	67
Cortes	20	30	Oneco	30	60
Chimp	7	9	Onondaga..	40	50
Cal Cons..	1¼	2	Ohio Con..	1¼	1⅞
E & B B..	2¾	3¾	Pioneer C..	1½	1⅝
Hart Eagle.	22	25	Rills	3	4
Fortuna....	11	12	Rey Hare..	3¾	4
Gold Lake..	5	6	†S W M....	2	2¾
Houghton..	90	100	†S W M....	2	2¼
Homa Oil..	1	1¼	Truro St'l.	1¼	1⅝
Humboldt..	90	96	U. Ex. Est.	39½	40½
			Yukon Gold	2	2¼

*Full paid. †Part paid.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased.....	4,940,000
Silver in hand, increased.....	115,000
Notes in circulation, increased.....	280,491,000
Treasury deposits, decreased.....	21,195,000
General deposits, decreased.....	21,310,000

FAVOR $3,000,000 CAPITAL.

Directors of Liberty National Bank Vote for Increase.

Directors of the Liberty National Bank decided yesterday to apply to the Controller of the Currency for permission to recommend to stockholders that the bank's capital stock be increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and that $1,000,000 be transferred from the undivided profits account to surplus. It is planned to grant present stockholders the privilege of subscribing at par to two shares of new stock for each share of their present holdings.

The resources of the Liberty National Bank total about $83,000,000. The bank has a surplus fund of $2,000,000, undivided profits of $1,556,158, and deposits of $71,000,000. Harvey D. Gibson is President and Daniel G. Reid Vice President.

American Locomotive Buys Foundry

The American Locomotive Company has bought the Seaboard Steel Castings Company of Chester, Penn., from the Penn-Seaboard Steel Corporation. The company manufactures heavy castings, which formerly went chiefly into marine engines, but now will be diverted to locomotives. Capacity of 18,000 tons a year is in full operation. The purchase price was not made public yesterday. It is understood that acquisition of the Seaboard property will work to reduce substantially the manufacturing costs of the locomotive concern.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Tide Water Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent.

Governor Whitman has signed the Thompson bill under the provisions of which will be possible the consolidation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company holding company and its thirty or more street and elevated railroads into a single public utility corporation.

At a meeting of Directors of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn G. Foster Smith, Vice President, was elected to the Presidency, D. V. B. Hegeman, the former President, retiring, owing to ill health.

Paul Bayne, son of S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, has been admitted to membership in the firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co.

Thomas H. Spring has been made manager of the office of Fanning, Buck & Co.

SELL WESTINGHOUSE ALLY.

New Interests to Acquire Control of English Company.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is arranging with British interests for the sale of its controlling stock interest in the English Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The transaction will separate the American company from a direct interest in the last of its European allied concerns, as its investment in the Russian Westinghouse property was liquidated in 1913 and its stockholdings in the French company were disposed of two years ago. The British company controls the Italian Westinghouse interests.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman, issued a statement yesterday that the sale of the British company was under negotiation, the transfer to be made to a concern organized, or about to be organized, in London.

"The whole transaction," he added, "is based upon an agreement under which the interests of the British company and the American company become closely allied, to the end that the engineering skill of both companies will be most effectively put to use in the markets of the world. We shall maintain a minority interest in the new company."

The British Westinghouse concern has $5,000,000 preferred and $750,000 common stock and an issue of $6,020,562 of 4 per cent. debenture bonds. It is understood that the financing of the holding company which will take over the American holdings will involve the raising of fresh capital in excess of $5,000,000.

Pere Marquette Reports for April.

The Pere Marquette Railway, a new corporation, has issued its first monthly statement of earnings covering April, 1917. As the property was in the hands of a receiver a year ago no figures for the corresponding month in 1916 were given. Operating revenues for April were $2,155,957, net earnings, $774,806, and the balance before deductions for interest, $509,606. The surplus for the month was $368,889.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—Thirty-seven new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,509,100, were chartered today. They include:

Cazenovia Sand and Gravel Corp., Elmira, quarry stone, sand, and gravel, $25,000; S. Lowman, M. D. Gibson, L. Henry, Elmira.

Niebel Bros. Co., Inc., Dunkirk, furniture and undertaking business, $15,000; M. and W. J. Niebel, Dunkirk.

Rochester Grain and Hay Corp., Rochester, feed and farm products, $10,000; G. R. and R. J. Bantel and G. R. Miller, Rochester.

J. S. Development Corp., Manhattan, railroad equipment, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; W. L. Sweet, Jr., E. J. Rose, E. J. Lawler, 2 Broadway.

H. and P. Match Machine Corp., Manhattan, manufacture matchmaking machines, $20,000; M. L. Arnstein, W. Rosenthal, R. Hirshman, 110 West 114th St.

Superior Shoe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture shoes and footwear, $5,000; J. and A. Goldberg, and B. Quicksilver, 12 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Permalife Storage Battery Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, storage batteries and electric machinery, $1,000,000; E. P. Sheehy, E. T. Coffin, G. Pagnani, Poughkeepsie.

Tavares-Kalb Co., Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise, $100,000; F. and J. Kalb and J. G. Tavares, 580 St. Nicholas Av.

Harlem Stationery Co., Inc., Manhattan, stationery and novelties, $5,000; L. and M. Vynerib and L. A. Shapiro, 2,315 Broadway.

Tekane Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; A. Feinstein, J. S. Demovitch, D. Brandt, 905 West 180th St.

Thirty-sixth Street Garage Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $5,000; J. Schlanger, L. Gilman, G. A. Cymberg, 299 Broadway.

Croton Point Co., Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; D. J. O'Sullivan, C. L. Angell, J. K. Green, 256 West 92d St.

Amalgamated Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, metal goods, $100,000; C. H. Topping, A. W. Palmer, M. I. St. John, 27 Cedar St.

Popular Stationers and Tobacconists, Inc., Manhattan, stationery and tobacco; J. Simon, A. Rynlind, B. Pesetsky, 3,201 Broadway.

Joseph G. Kaempfer, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture dolls and toy animals, $5,000; J. G. Kaempfer, J. Kleiner, C. J. White, 206 Greenwich St.

Hudson Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' and children's apparel, $5,000; J. Lichtenstein, I. Sondheim, D. Price, 386 East 10th St.

The Dayton Corp., West Nyack, general real estate agents, brokerage, $50,000; C. M. Barry, C. L. Young, W. Schock, Jr., West Nyack.

Louis Lembeck, Inc., Bronx, grocery business, $5,000; L. Lembeck, M. Adda, J. Dintenfass, 217 East Houston St.

Rider and Amsden, Inc., Rochester, bond and stock brokers, $75,000; J. G. Rider, G. T. Amsden, G. F. W. Kaebler, Rochester.

Fiedelbaum and Maltz, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' coats and suits, $5,000; J. B. Cooper, J. M. Zinaman, B. Saltzman, 906 Tiffany St.

Bethlehem Truck Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture motor trucks, autos, $50,000; S. M. Lazarus, J. T. Abeles, W. F. Riley, 2 Rector St.

A. J. Hemphill Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture hardware, ammunition, commission, and consignment business, $20,000; E. A. Torgersen, E. C. Hemphill, E. S. Cook, 569 West 185th St.

Procter Publishing Co., Bronx, magazine and periodical publishers, $12,500; J. E. Price, W. F. O'Neill, J. W. Barton, 1,012 Nelson Av.

Peekskill Mining and Milling Co., Ltd., Peekskill, mining, smelting ores, $50,000; J. J. Frawley, P. H. Wagner, P. E. Connors, Peekskill.

Capital increases: C. B. Wood Electric Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000; Brockway Motor Truck Co., Cortland, $100,000 to $500,000; T. V. T. Motor Corp'n, Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; United Button Co., Phoenicia, $700,000 to $800,000; Wiseman Mines Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

Dissolutions: Gorham & Thurber, Inc., Manhattan; P. H. Scott Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Charters filed: Executive Realty Company, Hackensack, deal in real estate, $25,000; Clarence Mabie, Hackensack; C. P. Mabie, Bergenfield; Elmer Mabie, Teaneck.

Dependable Warehouse Company, Weehawken, conduct a general warehousing business, $5,000; F. H. MacAuley and William F. Harvey, Weehawken; N. B. Schlosser, Union Hill.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 7.—Charters filed: Merchant Ship Building Corporation, build and operate steamships and boats of all kinds, $20,000,000; Arthur H. McKinstrey, Hugh R. Fatridge, both of New York; William D. Hart, Glenn Brook, Conn.

Kansas Utah Consolidated Oil Co., mine, drill, and bore for oil, petroleum, rock, natural gas, &c., $5,000,000; Wm. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was quiet and, after quite a sharp early advance, prices eased off and at the close were irregular, ranging from 3 points net higher to ½c net lower. Cash markets were firm, with net gains of from 1c to 7c. The new crop outlook continues to improve, and it was the prevailing impression in the trade that the Government report will indicate a yield of close to 400,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat and about 270,000,000 bushels of Spring. Harvesting operations are now in progress in Texas, and it was said that new wheat will be available there within ten days. The yield apparently is running somewhat in excess of expectations. Rye—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.45, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.27	$2.20	$2.22½	$2.19½	$1.06¾
September	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.93½	1.09

CORN.

The active covering movement experienced in corn on Wednesday apparently relieved the technical position of the market materially, and after an early advance of 1¾c to 2¼c prices weakened and at the close were ¼c to 3c net lower. Shipments from Argentina for the week were estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, against 942,000 last week and 1,631,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.78¼, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.65¾	1.61⅝	1.63¼	1.65¾	72
Sept.	1.46¾	1.42⅝	1.45	1.44¾	70⅝
Dec.	1.04¾	1.00	1.00	1.03	62

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively firm early, in sympathy with the other markets, but expectations of a very favorable showing by the Government report caused active selling late in the day, and final prices were easy, ranging from 1c to 1⅜c net lower. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 70¾@71¼c; No. 2 white, 71c; No. 3 white, 70¼@70¾c; No. 4 white, 69¾@70¼c; fancy clipped white, 72@72½c; ordinary clipped white, 71@71½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	61⅜	59¾	59¾	60¾	39¾
September...	53⅜	51	51¼	52¾	35½
December...	54⅜	53	53	54¼	36¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was quiet and prices were heavy, due to an easier tone to the hog market and on a slow cash demand. Toward the close, however, a better tone developed on covering, and final prices were in some cases slightly above the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Friday, 16,000; Kansas City received 11,200 and Omaha 7,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.52	21.22	21.32	21.52	12.57
Sept.	21.47	21.32	21.45	21.40	12.72
Ribs—					
July	20.70	20.62	20.65	20.70	12.50
Sept.	20.82	20.75	20.80	20.82	12.57
Pork—					
July	37.75	37.70	37.75	37.77	21.65
Sept.			37.75	37.80	21.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively firm, with offers moderate. The early steadiness in lard had a tendency to stimulate confidence to some extent, and there were evidences of moderate buying by consumers. Closing prices were irregular, ranging from 6 points net lower to 4 points higher. Total sales were 18,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.20	16.20
June	..	..	16.22@16.45	16.35
July	16.36	16.30	16.30@16.33	16.33
August	16.34	16.22	16.19@16.22	16.24
September	16.30	16.18	16.17@16.21	16.12
October	16.22	16.15	16.14@16.18	16.17
November	15.81	15.76	15.77@15.78	15.76
December	15.77	15.72	15.71@15.76	15.72
January	15.74	15.70	15.74@15.75	15.70

COFFEE.

A further decline was followed by slight rallies in the market for coffee futures yesterday, and the close was steady, although that prices still showed net losses of 3 to 9 points. Sales were 30,750 bags, including contracts for September delivery at 10.50c, 1,000 bags; December, 10.75c, 1,000 bags; March, 11.05c, 1,000 bags; May, 11.25c, 1,000 bags, and July, 11.40c, 1,000 bags. Rio 7s were quoted at 10¼c to 10½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.72@7.74	7.78
July	7.78	7.73	7.76@7.78	7.78
August	..	..	7.82@7.83	7.83
September	7.90	7.86	7.87@7.88	7.89
October	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.93
November	..	..	7.95@7.96	7.97
December	8.03	7.97	8.00@8.01	8.01
January	8.06	8.06	8.05@8.06	8.06
February	..	..	8.10@8.11	8.11
March	8.16	8.13	8.16@8.17	8.17
April	..	..	8.21@8.22	8.22
May	..	..	8.26@8.27	8.27

SUGAR.

In sugar futures trading was only moderate and prices were irregular, closing at a net decline of 2 to 5 points. Sales, 7,250 tons. The opening was steady at a point or two advance on covering, but the demand was limited and when offerings increased, prices eased off and closed at the lowest. The selling seemed to be inspired by the more liberal offerings in the spot market, where holders seemed more willing to meet the ideas of buyers.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	5.08	5.08	4.99@5.03	5.04
July	5.13	5.09	5.08@5.09	5.11
August	5.17	5.17	5.12@5.14	5.15
September	5.23	5.17	5.17@5.18	5.20
October	5.22	5.22	5.18@5.20	5.20
November	5.20	5.20	5.19@5.20	5.22
December	5.07	5.07	5.03@5.05	5.06
January	4.88	4.83	4.76@4.81	4.82
February	..	..	4.54@4.57	4.58
March	..	..	4.52@4.55	4.56

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.80 to 8c for fine granulated. Refiners, while still a little behind in deliveries, were gradually catching up, and some were now in position to make fairly prompt delivery, but the demand was limited with buyers inclined to hold off and await some adjustment in values, which are a little above a parity with the price of raws. There was no change in raw sugar prices, and holders were a little more inclined to make sales, accepting the bids of refiners. The demand, however, was not particularly active, business amounting to only about 35,000 bags of Cubas for prompt shipment at 4⅞c, cost and freight, with buyers not inclined to buy very aggressively. There were also sales of 10,000 bags of Porto Ricos for prompt shipment at equal to 5.77 for centrifugal. The market closed steady at 4⅞c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.89 for centrifugal and 5.61 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,668 packages. More speculative demand added to fair current distributing trade has strengthened the position and prices were advanced 1@2½c on most grades of creamery. Extras moved up to 41¼@41½c, with the latter figure now generally asked, and the fancier lots had some sales up to 42@42½c. The secondary grades show about the same gain. Renovated firmer. Ladles and packing stock about steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 41¼@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41¼@41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39½@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extra, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41@41½c; good to prime, 39@40½c; common to fair, 36@38½c; renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32½@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 24,595 cases. The market continues unsettled, with further decline in all grades. No speculative support has yet developed here and distribution is restricted. The pressure to sell is chiefly on the medium grades, which make up the bulk of the supply. High grades not in heavy supply, but weaker, in sympathy with the general decline. Very limited demand for the average run of nearby eggs, and most sales of nearby whites reported ranged at 36@37c, with only moderate trading up to top quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@37½c; storage packed, firsts, 35½@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35½@36½c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds and lower grades, 32@34c; dirties, No. 1, 33½@33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32c; undergrades, 30@30c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 36@36½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@37c; mixed colors, fancy to choice, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36½c; gathered browns, fancy to choice, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36½c; gathered mixed colors, fancy to choice, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35½c.

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SUMATRA TOBACCO COMES DIRECT NOW

American Syndicate Gets Permission to Ship from Island to New York.

$7,000,000 BILL FOR DUTY

Dutch Government, Because of War, Will Not Send Crop to Amsterdam for Sale.

The United States's share of the Sumatra tobacco crop, which has been purchased by a recently organized New York City corporation for $5,000,000, will cost the buyers nearly $7,000,000 in duty plus the cost of handling and transportation, which will probably add another $500,000. That portion of the crop which is considered suitable for American consumption amounts to about 3,500,000 pounds. It was purchased by the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corporation, of which John H. Duys is President, Abraham Bijou, Vice President and Secretary, and Joseph F. Cullman, Jr., Treasurer. This corporation yesterday leased for its business the top floor of the new building occupying the block front on South Street from Maiden Lane to Fletcher Street, in addition to a floor at 135 Front Street, and various sample rooms throughout the tobacco district.

The duty on Sumatra tobacco in original packages, unstemmed, is 1.85 cents a pound. Under normal conditions Sumatra tobacco is sold in Amsterdam, Holland. The war, however, has made it impossible to transport the tobacco to Holland with safety, and the buyers of the crop have made arrangements, with the consent of the Dutch Government, to ship it directly from Sumatra to New York City by way of San Francisco. A representative of the new corporation said yesterday that America received only about 20 per cent. of the entire Sumatra crop, a large portion of the balance going to Germany, which is one of the largest consumers of this grade of tobacco.

The 3,500,000 pounds will be sold in this country upon the arrival of the shipment in the original packages. The agreement with the Dutch Government was effected by the new corporation in order to insure the delivery of the tobacco in this country and keep the factories going.

Receiver for Universal Leather Co.

Former United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall was named by Judge Manton of the Federal District Court yesterday as receiver of The Universal Leather Company, which has a tannery in Newark, N. J., and a selling agency in this city. The proceeding against the company was instituted by Schmoll Fils & Co. The Universal Company has an authorized capital of $95,000. The claim of the Schmoll company amounts to $26,650.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 1, 1917.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 73.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

B. S. HOWARD, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 1, 1917.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 59.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO.

Davenport Grand Rapids
Chicago

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 27
Common Stock Dividend No. 10

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3:00 P. M., June 15, 1917.

Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business June 16, 1917.

L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

June 1, 1917.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting, held May 24, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings of the first two quarters of the year 1917 an extraordinary dividend of one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, outstanding as of June 15, 1917, said extraordinary dividend to be payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917. Said extraordinary dividend is in addition to the fourth installment of one and one-half per cent (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 13, 1916, and is payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.
New York, June 6, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Tenth Consecutive Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Springfield Railway and Light Company, payable July 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record as of the close of business June 15, 1917. Said extraordinary dividend is in addition to the fourth installment of one and one-half per cent (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, outstanding as of June 15, 1917, said extraordinary dividend to be payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917. Said extraordinary dividend is in addition to the fourth installment of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 13, 1916, and is payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Company will not be closed.

J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 18.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1917.

A. GILLESPIE, Treasurer.
Troy, N. Y., June 6th, 1917.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
June 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending June 30, 1917, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record June 30, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 6th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 2, 1917, to the registered holders of June 12, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on June 12, and will be reopened June 18, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	106
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	105	107
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '25, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg.	90	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1965	103	104	103½
4½s	Mar., 1963	103	104	103½
4½s	Nov., 1957	103	104	103½
4½s	May, 1957	103	104	103½
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1960-30	99¼	100	99½
4½s	April, 1966	99¼	100	99½
4½s	Mar., 1964	99¼	100	99½
4½s	Mar., 1962	99¼	100	99½
4½s	Sept., 1960	99¼	100	99½
4s	May, 1959	97¾	99	98½
4s	Nov., 1958	97¾	99	98½
4s	Nov., 1955	97	98	97½
4s	Nov., 1936	97	98½	97½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
4s	Nov., 1954	85½	87	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85½	90¾	85½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.25	4.00 4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.00 4.25
4½s	1931-1931	4.25	4.00 4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1940-1933	4.30	4.20 4.30
4½s	1930-1939	4.30	4.20 4.30
4½s	1922-1929	4.25	4.05 4.25
3s	1926-1960	4.20	4.05 4.20

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Exp.	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,000	‡Air Reduc.	90¾	89	90
100	Am. Brit. Mfg. Co.	10	10	10
300	Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	18½	18	18½
225	‡Carbon St.	108	103½	108½
600	‡Car L. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
5,395	Carwon St.	12½	12¼	12½
300	‡Cent. F'dry	32	31½	31½
2,500	Do pf.	52¾	52	52
425	Chev. Mot.	98	95	96
1,100	Curtis Aero.	36	34	34
135	East. Steel	119	117	117
500	‡Elite P. Sts.	⅞	⅞	⅞
753	Emer. Phon.	8½	8	8
200	Ever. He'n'y	22¾	22¼	22¼
45	‡Fed. Sugar	85	82	85
1,500	‡Hall Signal	8	6	8
1,000	Haskell & Bark. Car	41½	40¾	40¾
5	Holly Sugar Corp., pf.	101	101	101
1,000	Interc. Rub.	12	11½	12
700	Int. T. Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Do pf.	1	1	1
400	‡L. Tor. Bt.	8½	8½	8½
300	Marc. of A.	2¾	2½	2¾
3,000	Marlin Arms	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2½	2½	2¾
600	‡Nat. Acme	32	31¾	32
2,000	‡Nat. Conduit	35¾	35¾	36¾
600	N. A. P. & P.	5¼	5½	5¼
225	Peer. Tr. & Motor Corp.	15⅞	15⅜	15½
500	Sm. & T. Tr. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	‡Stand. Mot.	13	13	13
700	‡Steel. Alloys	6⅞	6⅜	6¾
100	St. L., R. M. & Pac. v. t. c.	34	34	34
7,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	33½	32½	32½
3,500	Triangle Film v. t. cfs.	2	1⅞	2
1,600	U. S. Stmshp.	5	4½	5
6,000	‡Un. Motors.	29½	27¾	28
100	U. Zinc Sm.	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	‡W. Ind. Syn.	42½	42½	42½
700	World F. C. v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Wr.-M. Airc.	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	‡Do pf.	50	50	50
1,300	‡Do rights	¼	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Zinc Conc.	3	2¾	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,000	Ang.-Am. O.	18½	18¾ 18¾
15	Buck. P., L.	100	100 100
15	Ohio Oil Co.	370	370 370
12	Vacuum Oil.	370	370 370

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,300	‡Allen Oil.	55	45	53
600	‡Atl. Petrol.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	2¾	2½	2¾
200	‡Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.).	61	61	61
500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	13¼	13	13¼
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13	13¼
500	‡ Do ctfs.	13⅜	13	13¼
3,400	‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.).	34	32	33
1,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¼	10¼	10¼
5,000	‡Elk O. & G. (a pros.).	⅞	⅝	⅝
25,000	‡Esmor. O. C.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,000	‡Houston Oil	22¾	22¾	22¾
800	‡Inter. Pet.	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
4,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.).	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700	Key. Cons.	8¾	⅞	8⅞
1,850	‡Knic.-Wyo. Oil, pf.	9¼	9	9¼
4,800	Josevig-Ken., (a pros.).	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	39	38	39
500	Loma Prieta.	1	1	1
1,200	La. Con	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Magmatic.	23	22	23
4,400	‡Magnata	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Marsh Min.	20	20	20
800	‡McK.-Dar.	54	54	54
2,200	‡MilfordCop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Mohican	¾	¾	¾
15,800	‡Monst. Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Mines Hold.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Moth. Lode	30	29	30
800	‡Nancy H'ks Montana	1	1	1
1,800	‡Nat. Z. & L.	68	67	68
4,000	‡Newray	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,700	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nickias Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Nipissing	7⅞	7½	7⅞
9,000	‡Port. Con. Cr.	37	35	36
2,800	‡Red War. M.	1	⅞	1
1,700	‡Roch. Min.	55	53	53
700	‡Saga. M. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Santa R. Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,400	Senorita Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	Silver Kg. of Arizona	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Sup.-Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Stand. Sil.-Lead	8	8	8
2,200	‡Success M. Sup. Copper (a pros.).	39	37	38
1,000	‡Temiskam'g	37	37	37
1,700	Tom. Exten.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	‡Troy-Ariz.	30	27	30
500	Un. Cop. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	United East.	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	‡Un. Magma	22	20	22
3,400	‡U. S. Tung.	24	22	22
5,000	‡Un. Ver. Ext.	41½	39½	39½
1,500	Unity G. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡Utah N. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Wh. Caps M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	‡Yering M. C.	32	31	31
2,000	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$25,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s.	62¾	62½	62¾
10,000	‡Atl. Char. 5s	98	97½	97½
7,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. notes.	98¾	98¼	98¾
10,000	‡Cos. & Co. 6s new 6s.	99¼	99½	99½
$1,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s.	72¾	72¾	72¾
42,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	81¼	80¼	80¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'day. Bid.	Wed'day. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	13	10	15
Am. Int. Cp.	49	50	49	50
Am. Stores	37	38	37	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Writ. Pap.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. W. Wheel	19½	..	19½	..
Atl'c Steel	128	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
But'w'th-Jud.	43	47	43	47
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Can. N. Gas.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chal. Motor	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Do pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cramp Ship.	85	89	85	89
Curtis Aer. pf.	75	75	75	75
Electric Gun.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Fed. Sugar.	79	82	79	82
Fisk Tire	78	80	78	80
Hall Signal	5½	6½	5½	6½
Do pf.	12	14	12	14
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sug. Cp.	40	45	45	46
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Br. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Keyst'e T. & R.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Do pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
K. (S. S.) n.	100	105	100	105
Kres. (S. S.) pf. n.	105	110	105	110
L. T. Bl. 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Lima Loco.	55	58	55	58
L. Val. C. S.	78	82	78	85
Lukens St.	41	45	41	45
Do 1st pf.	101	..	101	..
Man. R. Sup.	48	47	48	47
Do pf.	93	97	98	98
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	23	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Ship.	43	47½	43	47½
Pierce-Arrow	40	42	40	42
Do pf.	93	100	95	100
P. E. & M. Co.	78	82	78	82
Pyrene Mfg.	10	12	10	12
Redden Rd. T.	17¼	20	17¼	20
Rep. Truck	69	71	69	71
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith. (A. O.)	34	35¾	34	35¾
Do pf.	94½	96	94½	96
Submarine	18½	19¾	19	19¾
Todd Shipyds.	85	87	85	87
Texas Fruit	..	..	..	..
Port Co.	650	675	625	650
Do new	44	45½	44	46
United Sugar	36	37	36	37
U. S. Aircraft	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	50	60	50	60

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil, N. E.	43	44	43	44
Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Knic.-Wyo. Pet.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Nat. Oil & R.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
N. Y. & Tex. Oil	2	2¼	2	2¼
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Rainbow Oil	45	50	45	50
Tide Wat. Oil	195	200	190	195

MINING STOCKS.

Ariz. United	35	38	35	38
Butte & N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Bingham Min.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	81	83	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾	18¼	18
Atlantic Refining	950	975	950
Borne-Scrymser	420	430	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	515	525	515
Crescent Pipe Line	187	89	187
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	212	216	212
Galena Signal Oil	151	154	151
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	137	140	137
Illinois Pipe Line	212	217	212
Indiana Pipe Line	95	99	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	14¼	14
National Transit	15	17	15
N. Y. Transit	190	195	190
Northern Pipe L.	103	107	103
Ohio Oil	360	364	360
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	48	52	49
Prairie Oil & Gas	530	540	530
Prairie Pipe Line	295	299	292
Solar Refining	345	355	345
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	297	302	297
Southwest. Penn.	112	116	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	785	775
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	460	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	618	622	618
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	293	297	292
Stand. Oil of Ohio	485	450	435
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	368	375	368
Washington Oil	28	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	14	18	14
American Brass	327	330	326
Atlas Powder	148	152	148
Do pf	100	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	133	128
Bliss	450	500	450
Do pf	73	78	75
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	106	110	101
Du Pont	235	237	235
Do old com.	107	..	107
Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	236	239	236
Do pf	115	116	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond	168	171	173
Scovill Mfg	615	625	615
Winchester Arms	725	775	730

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
American Cigar	100	113	100
Do pf	65	69	66
Conley Fdg.	30	35	30
Do pf	85	90	85
Imperial Tob.	14	16	14
Do pf	75	80	75
Int. Cigar Mach.	100	110	100
Lambert Co.	175	185	175
Mac Andrews & F.	200	215	200
Do pf	..	105	99
P. Lor. Tob.	215	230	215
Reid Ice Cream	8	10	8
Tobacco Prod.	75	80	75
Do pf	85	90	85
U. C. Tob.	42	44	42
Do pf	100	105	100
U. S. Cigar	100	110	100
Weyman-Bruton	30	35	30
Do pf	70	75	70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
450	Cities Service	290	286	288	290
550	Cities Service pf.	87½	86	86½	87½
150	Pacific Gas & Electric	59¾	59	59½	59¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	28	Interstate Elec. Corp.	82	92
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	76	78	Interstate El. Corp. pf.	90	95
American Gas	118	120	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	120	126	Miss. River Power	9	10
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50	Miss. River Pow. pf.	82	84
Am. Light & Traction	330	333	Northern Ohio Electric	..	38
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	113	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	74
Am. Power & Light	67	69	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	87	90	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	59	64
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States Power	94	95
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	94	97	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. Water W. & Elec.	7½	8½	North. Texas Elec. pf.	80	84
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	75	80	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	26	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90½
Appalachian Power	5	7	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Appalachian Power pf.	28	32	Republic Ry. & Light	31	32
Carolina Power & Light	36	37	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66	67
Carolina P. & L. pf.	96	100	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	..	75
Cent. States Electric	13	15	Southern Cal. Edison	89	92
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	76	South. Cal. Edison pf.	104	107
Colorado Power	29	31	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	13
Consumers' P. pf.	95	99	Stand Gas & Elec. pf.	37	39
Commonw

WARNS THE PUBLIC TO SAVE IN TRAVEL

Railroads Must Devote Themselves to Moving Essentials, Says Howard Elliott.

FUEL AND FOOD COME FIRST

Railway War Board Planning to Increase Efficiency—New Haven Cuts Service June 25.

Howard Elliott, former President of the New Haven Railroad, issued a statement yesterday as a member of the Railroad War Board, saying that the public must make substantial sacrifices in transportation to keep essentials moving. He pointed out that the railroads are short of cars and locomotives, and until the deficiency can be made up with new equipment there must be curtailment of passenger service, and the utmost co-operation between shippers and carriers to keep war and industrial supplies on the move.

"The War Board feels," Mr. Elliott said, "that if the war goes on the total amount of transportation now available will not be enough. It will be absolutely necessary to use such transportation as there is for essential things. The public should willingly give up the non-essentials. It is going to be a great deal more important for this country to move food, fuel, and iron and the like than to move luxuries. We hope that we are going to be able to move them all, but I think it is only fair to point out the facts, and to ask the public's support.

"The railroad's have done their best in the last eighteen months to add to their cars and engines. Since Nov. 1, 1916, 989 new engines and 44,063 new cars have been placed in service. Orders have been given for—as of April 1—2,200 engines and 104,917 cars. We hope they will be received between now and Jan. 1. If so, there will have been introduced between Nov. 1, 1916 and Jan. 1, 1918, 143,930 cars into the service, with an average capacity of more than fifty tons; and 3,188 engines, with an average tractive power of 54,000 pounds, which is very much above the average of the engines of the United States.

"On May 1 there was, according to the record, a 'shortage' of 150,000 cars. In round numbers there are 2,500,000 cars in the United States. If, through better loading by the shipper, better unloading by the consignee, better movement by the railroad, and more alert work by every man of the railroads, from the President down to the water boy, each car is used more efficiently, it will take long to get what amounts to an added service of 150,000 cars out of the cars on hand.

"One of the first and more important measures the Railroads Car Board has under way is to help move a greater quantity of fuel to the Northwest, and at the same time to bring East the greatest quantity of iron ore possible from the upper lake ports. This will provide for industrial activity both East and West next Winter, and also insure a supply of domestic coal.

"With the co-operation of the lake carriers and the ore carriers, we have arranged for a pooling of shipments of lake coal, so that when coal arrives at lower lake ports, there will be minimum delay in putting it into the boats, thus releasing the cars and sending the boats forward promptly.

"There is very luxurious passenger service in some places in the country, and we would like to keep it up, but the country can get along without some of it. We are suggesting changes in the passenger schedules, not with the idea of saving money, but simply to save man power, fuel, and motive power, all of which must be applied to the transportation of necessities."

The New Haven Road, in a statement issued yesterday, said that the proposed elimination of about 200 passenger trains from the Summer schedule, effective on June 25, would "provide for the maximum movement of fuel, food, supplies, and troops necessitated by the war.

"The service will be curtailed," the statement adds, "where there will be the least interference with travel, and trains the patronage of which is light will be discontinued. It will tend to conserve the fuel supply, and an adequate fuel supply, with uninterrupted movement of fuel, for the Government and the public, as well as the railroads, in the present emergency is considered of extreme importance, particularly in New England. Some trains will be consolidated with others, and in some cases others will make new stops, to protect the travel of those whose trains are eliminated. The road, in preparing its schedule, is aiming to give the greatest service to the greatest number."

PERMITS RAILROAD MERGER.

Governor Approves Bill Affecting Situation in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, June 7.—The G. F. Thompson bill permitting the merger of railroad corporations under certain conditions was signed by Governor Whitman today. It provides that a business corporation owning two-thirds or more of the capital stock of a railroad corporation or of each of two or more railroad corporations, may become a railroad corporation with the consent of the holders of two-thirds or more of the capital stock, and may merge the railroad corporations. The bill also regulates the procedure and the rights of minority stockholders and creditors. The signing of the Thompson bill will permit the consolidation of the surface and elevated roads in Brooklyn, where at present there is a complicated transportation situation due to the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a holding corporation, is the parent corporation of a dozen or more subsidiary operating lines.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHA TRITSCH BAUM, doing business under the name of NORTH POLE KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 24,284.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 18th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 630 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Knitting machines and sweaters.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 14th and 15th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, June 7th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HAROLD R. LHOWE, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AU CAPRICE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this Friday, June 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 630 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, glassware, cigars, cigarettes, etc.

PERCIVAL WILDS and WILLIAM YAEGER, Receivers.

REISS & REISS, Attorneys for Receivers, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON JACOBUS, trading as DOTTY PAPER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 480 6th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a wholesale and retail stock of stationery, paper, pencils, envelopes, ink, pads, pens, fixtures, safes, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE,
Assignee, 220 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SWIMMING
Scientifically Taught.
The Dalton Method, as taught for the past 15 years, is the original method. Write for booklet.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Case on—Pearlman Rim Cory Firestone Tire & Rubber.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Empire Mfg Co(Pratt Talking Mach Co.
Same(Cosmo Cabinet
Hughes(N Y, O & W RR.
Coleman(Fish, (2.)
Medlar(Standard Gas Power Co.
Heider(NY, NH & H RR.
Austin(Booth SS Co.
Polesky(Fuerst Bros & Co.
Oetjens(Finnegan Brown & Co.
Donohue(C RR of NJ.
Wood(Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Acti, &c, Excelsior(Prince Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Bassick(Aetna Expl Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Standard Asphalt & Co(Penton Oriental.
Standard Oil Co (2.)
McWilliams(Boat M L Nat.
Sandel(Carruthers.
Guaranty Trust Co(McCabe.
Martin(Imbrie.
Verdor(Tug W A Sherman.
Famous Players' Film Co(Selig.
Campbell(Crystall.
Carr(Dell.
Central Union(Tug W A Sherman.
Verdor(same.
Guinan(same.
Eisenger(same.
Crams(same.
Coleman(Fish, (2.)
Re Bleiman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, F. O. Bldg., for bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Sidney R Kelf,
Harry Gilman,
Lawrence V Craft,
Ernest Seaging,
Ernest A Feuss,
Weinstein & Aaron, (Michael Levy and Morris Weinstein,)
Edward A Englert,
Charles Alt,
Isidor Berman.
Motions.
George Hamod.
Bay Boulevard Rty Co, Inc.,
Penobscot Rty Corp.,

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Emma O'Day(CNY.

Huntley(Warehouse Dock Co, Inc, et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Phillips(Morgan.
Re De Noyer.
Re Skoczlois.
Re Kucharuk.
Re Uhl.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
Hellinger(CNY.
Carell(Rosenblat.
Manse & Const Co(Brown).
Blocker(Rebitzek & Brothers.
Keesly(O'Reilly.
Wells & Gray(Lorence Rty Co.
People(Vogts.
Schreiber(Fargo.
McCormick(Walker.
Flock(Sexton.
Hall(N Y Rys.
Cohen(Le Boyer.
Delve(Devere.
Fox Const Co(Dailey's Towing Line.
Kuzarok(N Y Post Grad Hospital.
Palefski(Ducas.
Jereski(Rosenbaum.
Lindenstein(Jones Art Furn Co.
Goldberg(Pop Pict Cor
Benolli(Benolli.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Re Wallace Av, &c.
Re Hettie Wright Graham.
Hemingway, Inc(Marden.
Orth(Hastings Co, (3)
Guenther(Ridgway Co
Rogers(Fox Film Corp.
Robertson(Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc, et al.
Fifteen-Twenty B'way, Inc(Thompson Co
Cawley(Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Rosenthal(Rosenthal.
Clare, &c(N Y Life Ins Co et al.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Lehman, Bijur, and Ordway, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I. — Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Adams(White Oaks Mines Co.
Markey(Markey.
Shallenberger(Porter.
Re Hemstreet (Lucas)
Wyer(Wm A Brady, Ltd (2.)
Lumin(Wishinsky.
McCarthy(Falle.
Pennell(Pell.
Re Dickstein (Hoffman.)
Pennell(Nevin.
Enders Realties Co(A C Penn, Inc.
Landau(Landau.
La Fell(Andrews.
Elkorn(Weinstein & Horowitz.
Iron Co(Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co.
Koniger(Zucca.
Re Huntington (4.)
Gillette(Gillette (2.)
Spielvogel(Standard Oil Co.
Wolf(Tyroler (2.)
Re Edwd Thompson Co(Lash.
Van Ness(Wolkoff.
Unity Iron Wks, Inc(Edison Elec Illuminating Co.
Palker Realty Co(Ludlam(Ludlam.
Shapiro(Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Kerstein(Shernoff.
Luzard(Vandeweghe.
United Distillers Co(Sacco.
Feldman(Bloch.
Knickerbocker Ice Co(Labella.
Guaranty Trust Co(Second Av RR (Kaplan) (2.)
Braus(N Y Theatre.
Brett(Lommel.
Logan(Darmstadt.
Scott & Fourstey.
Salkowitz(Politzner.
Williams(N Y Theatre Co.
Ruggiero(Beaver.
Savicki(Mass Bridge 3-Cent Line.
Pell(Cohen.
Re Gordon.
Levy(Diedrich.
Hornock(Lapham.
Scully(Singer Mfg Co.
Blum(Burr (2.)
Cullen(Howard Rty & Dev Co.
Clos(Clos.
City R E Co(Herrmann (3.)
Re Drake.
Goldberg(King.
Kavanagh(Williams.
Abramowitz(Goldberg.
Doctor(Oberweger.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Schwager Rity Co(Amoroso.
Todd(Brown.
Surety Rity Co(Reis.
Ware(Fluegelman.
Lovajoy(Lovajoy.
Eltiman(Wada.
Re Simon(Jacobs.
Same(Doscher.
Rosenblum(Rosenblum.
Hamilton(Rouse.
Coolidge(Coolidge.
Bier(Bier.

Undefended divorces:
Stalber,
Ackland,
Wilensky,
Ulman,
Pemberton,
Leafke,
Rosenbaum,
Kronenberg,
Johnson,
Manser,
Pekelk,
Witkoff,
Wilke,
Wilde,
Edelstein,
Berger,
Kuss,
Sargent,
Bradshaw,
Godfree,
Tucker,
Lauer,
Seldnar,
MacDonald,
Rudd,
Acheson,
Gallefsky,
Plafke,
Bergakis,
Knobloch,
Herbert,
Lesser,
Phillips,
Brantley,
Cohn,
Victory,
Cohen,
Friedman,

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brent(McCahill.
Didrichson(Ehrgood.
Goldberg(Popular Plet Corp.
Lesser(Cashmoan Bk.
Bush Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
See Bank(Fanlon.
Stein(Franklin-Kalbfleisch Co.
Baff(Jaffa.
Lowenthal(Thomas.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Gluckman(Union Ry.
Treat(Leh C & N Co.
S Healy(Cushman's Sons, Inc.
J Healy(same.
Mantel(Moller.
Blattuck(Parkins.
Nye(N J & S I Ferry
J. Cellara(Garford Motor Truck Co.
F. Cellara(same.
Green(NY Rys.
Budzinski(same.
Siegel(Con Gas Co (2.)
Satz(Burger.
Silla(Thompson Bros.
Kerns(Davis & Co.
Weiss(Meyers Con Co
Waalach(Elsing Chemical Co.
Cohen(Michaelson.
Green(Retzky.
Hoffman(Blumstein.
O'Brien(Kelly.
Cassatta(Convent Court Corp.
A L Burt Co(A W Cowen & Bros.
Setting(Westch RR.
Brown(Hennessy.
O'Keeffe(Mailley.
Welzeitjer(Tuchinsky
Tempesta(Rapuzzi.
D'Arcy(I R T.
Guzzardi(Am D Water Sherry(Goodstein.
Brown(Blanche Rty.
Decker(NY Rys.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Vichiarelli(CNY.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hentz(Walke.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

O'Brien(C NY.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wohlberg(Wilson.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stern(Rosenthal Rty Co (2.)

PART XI.—Phillips, J.—At 10 A. M.

Boston Ins Co(BHRR.

PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq.—Sayerowitz(Wilson Const Co.
Inq.—Leifer(Gibbs.
Van Horn(Van Horn.
Segalewich(Pollack.
Altkrug(Wm Whitman & Co.
Landing Liq Corp(Heinze, (2.)
Painter(Fletcher.
Ariell & Douglas, Inc(N Y Borenstein & Sons Inc.
Willis(Nat Carbon Co.
Stamatopule(Hey.
Fluegelman(Tire Reconstruction Co.
Prud. Ins. Co(Nat Bk of Commerce.
Kasden(Klein.
Sisson(Sisson.
Moucek(Mogwitz.
Schlam(McMorrow Eng &Const Co.
Greenberg(Ellenville Hotel Co.
Rogers(Frear (2)
Queens Co Water Co(C C NY.
Kelrnan(O'Connor.
Ft Dearborn Nat Bk(Commissgs R Lumber.
Sisson(87 Christopher St.
NY Mort Co(Ryan.
Teite(Dunbar.
Studin(Shoniger.
Unit Distil(Swanson.
Winkelman(Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.
Dittenhoefer(Famous Players Film Co.
Harden, Orth & Hastings, Inc.(Baldwin.
Cosego(Hoff Company.
Unit Distil(Johnson.
Loewenthal(Samwick.
Cohen(Bauer.
Ginsberg(Poole.
Honig(Adler.
Barrington(Rochester Herald Co.
Elberger(Castle Waist & Garment Co, Inc.
Schechter(Males.
Feigelman(Bay Amus Co, Inc.
Kronish(Eisenberg.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Hold in Trial Term, Part XVIII. room.
Arrigoni(Schwarz & Co.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Samuel Goldblatt,
Julia D J De Vado,
Lena Bannat.
Gustav A Krause,
Antonia Ramsbe, &c.
Milton F Day.
Carrie M Metcalf,
Federico Vedegaray,
Isaia Boris
Joseph Unger,
Maria Barlett,
Michael Sheehan,
Daniel Sommer,
Jacob Appell.
Thomas R Johnson,
Margaretha Vischer,
Margaret Clark, inf.,
Kathleen Clark,
Pierce Clark, Jr,
Audinet Gibart,
John C Gray,
Sherburne B Eaton,
Mary S Bierstadt,
John S Bussing,
Edwin H Weatherbee,
Joseph Juskowitz,
David E Grossman,
Elizabeth Christ,
Annie Babcock,
Emilie Faur,
Catherine Kavenay,
A Irving Griggs,
James Lyons,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

Contested wills:
Annie M Atwood (also known as A M Foster,)
Harry Spector,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J. —At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Talesnick(Jackson.
Rosenbaum(Newberg.
Kamin & Mishkin(Herzog's C & S Co.
Zelenkow(Rothman.
Berger(Jardin Co.
Baron(Forlstein.
Gross(Delora Holding.
Bennet(Kistler.
Bonanza(Thomas.
Liss(U S Pid. &c. Co.
Goodman(same.
Wilden(Metcalf (2.)
Wanamaker(Chalmers (2.)
Scanlon(Wilson & Co.
Kaplan(Nichols.
Gudelowsky(Walker-Gordon Lab Co.
Hauptman(T Weinberg & Son.
Zachowitz(Vettel.
Becker(Becker.
Goldberg(Schonesit.
Deretchen(Workingman's Co-op Pub Ass'n.
Kanner(Kashowitz.
Dickstein(Am Sugar Ref Co.
Superior D C Co(Gleaton.
Berlin(Dressel.
Hilland(M H. Tracy & Co, Inc.
Nehring Co(Hanson.
8 & R Frame Mfg Co (Bausch Mfg Co.
Solomon(N Y Rys.
Smith(Chapin Home for the Aged & I.
Merchants Fire Assur Corp of NY(Gen F Ext Co.
J F Smith & Co, Inc(E-L-B-O, Inc.
Kaufman(Held.
Ladd(Ohio.
Weir(Hobson.
Delmonico, Wallace & Cutler, Inc(Ant. R Studios, Inc.
Wagawalda & Co, Lim (Hartenstein.
White(Ostro Con Co.
Ketelitas(Fidel Ware.
Levy(Third Pres Ch.
Maas(Fifth Ave Bank&Co.
Goldsmith(Lesh.
Level(406 W 31st St.
Pahl(Gerstenhaber.
Bent&Mort Guar(Jones
J P Realty Co, Inc(
Sunderman & Carbu.
Kridel(Sheff.
Montagnino(Del Gaizo
Bradley Const Co(
O'Brien, Boss & Pine.
Yorkville Paper(Rep Bag & Paper Co.
Robertson(C T Silver Motor Co, Inc.
Prost(Sarna.
Hay(Garvan.
Goodkind(Heydecker.
Marks(Freeman Est.
McClure Pub(Peck Co.
Sanford Hotel, Inc(World Film Corp.
Salwan(Walker.
Dolan(Zeigenfuss.
Reed(Goldfarb.
Kraus(Bleekman.
Healey(Krisky.
King(Tex Coast Dev. & Garment Co, Inc.
Kuntz(Bamdas.
Oscar Heineis Co(Nat Surety Co.
Madison Glue Mfg Co(Adamson.
Case on.

PART I.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bonsanne(Candee.
Smith & Howland.
Albert(Hachen & Harrison R Co.
Lang(Meyers.
Fyanco-Am Chemical Co(B T Babbitt, Inc.
Gall(Greenberg.
Lenowitz(Weinberger.
Schuback(Rubin.
Cooper(Nambil Rty.
Klee(Klein.
Silverman(Rosenswelg
Bender(Becker.
Cohan(Hopaltman Realty Co.
Druxman(Greenberg.
Loeb(Auerbach.
McAuliffe(NY Rys. (2.)
Coyle(Asphalt Const.
Springer(Loughlin.
Shaffter(Levi.
Schaer(Cowan.
Botwin(Baum.
Damico(Lavyburg.
Kolinsky(NY Rys
Cantor(Claudius.
Benjamin(Zippert.
Klein(NY Rys.
Seligman(Int. Bak. Cutts(Consol Gas Co.
Rashti(B S Moss Theatrical Enterprises.
Klein(Wise, (2.)
Reibloch(N Y Rys.
Gross(Dublin.
Kelly(Budiong.
De Luca(Goodwin.
Weinberger(Co.
Morino(Sti Top, &c.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Nose(Hotel Shelburne.
Farrell(Canton Rty Corp.
Case on.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Chatham & Phenix Nat Bk(Alexander.
Hirshberg(Schurmacher.
Behan(New Ams Gas. A Altieri & Co(Peerless Am Prod Co.
Hadfield(Colter.
Kelly(Marinucci.
Fiedelbaum(Rubin.
Kaufman(Steuart.
Procario Cont Co(Solid Const Co.
Consol Gas Co(Aster.
Simplex Truck, &c.
Burgh.
Di Mimna(Watson Cont Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Greenbaum, J.—Re Knight—Max L. Schallek, Cakefair(Guest—Joseph Ullman. Met Sav Bank(Shipley Co. Hanes. Fuerst(Winkousky—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Tuchman(227 W 17th St—George C Austin, Kings County Sav Inst(Popham Ry Co—Lucille Pugh, De Yarmouths Stors—Archibald B Sanger, Nimhauser—Harold C Mendelsohn, Eckhorn Valley Coal Co(Empire Coal & Cork Co—Joseph M Tuttle, Ex Obermier—Joseph M Tuttle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Century Fireproof Co(245 West 69th St Corp—Sol Baerlein, Mitma G Gold(Jennie Brown—Sol Baerlein, Irene L De Muth(Samuel B De Yongh—Sol Baerlein, Union Trust Co(Theresa Bernstein—Edgar M Trontfelt, Cornelia H Hughes(Anna Jungman—Mitchell Friend.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Louis Pamus(Anna S Mittell—Fields Heermace,

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY, (2.)
Appleby(Sellwell Rity
Samuelson(Samuelson.
Whitman(Whitman.
Donnelly(Allison Ry.
Re Campbell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Weeks, J.
Iii Surety Co(Fetzer.
Levy(Kerr.
Dresan(Kenner.
Dunford(Walthers.
Storm(Hopewell Bldg.

TRIAL TERMS—Part Stark(R Carvel Co, Inc.
Katz(Gerbereux.
Reardon(Carvel Co(2)
Yronisky(C & B RR
Herbert(Heitman
Rehfeld(Wheeler.
No Side Roof & Cor Co(CNY.
Krelenstein(Westchester Elec Ry.
Bogen(N Y Carb Pro.
Paff(Gorges.
Wood(Co (2.)
Pott(Gilman.
Weinberg(Weinberg.
Gray(Yonkers RR.
Moskovak(Ribarcik.
Ellis(Phillips Rty Co.
Bottari(Sabella.
Bonadonna(3d Av RR.
McGrath(Union Ry.
Abel(Mader.
Bergan(Con RR.
Murphy(Kaufman, (2)

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.
Criscillo(I R T.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. — Lawyers Mortgage Co.(Esther Bregman et al.—Maurice S. Cohen. Edward C. Groiz(Clarence R. & C. Co. et al.—Maurice S. Cohen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Kleefeld(Cassello et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Title Guarantee & Tr Co(Dillard.
Turner(Turner.
Hansen(same.
Chrystallson(Morse
Dry Dock Co,
Dickerson(Erie RR.
Zweig(Glasser.
Waitkus(L Val Coal.
Hartzbach(Gill.
Shipley Co(Hause.
Ste Rue(
Re Crumm.
County of Orange(Storm King Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Re Goldstein(Pollner.
Orthey(Bogan.
Re Gorey.
Sears, Roebuck & Co(Ward.
Pettinati(Con Rosendale Cement Co.
Dowling(Dowling.
Re Roehr.
Delaney(Delaney.
Finley(Finley.
People(De Male.
Jurzik(Laughlin.
Foerger(Hellar Co.
Buchmiller(Hein.
Flynn(B H RR.
Toork(C I & B RR.
Trovato(BHRR.
Murphy(Borden's Con Milk Co.
Re Brennan, (Fetherston.)
Silberberg(N E RR.
Rogers(Donley.
Waller(Waller.
Barrett(US Mot Cab.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J. —At 10 A. M.

Muir(Hunerberg.
Delaney(Delaney.
Buongervino(Buongervino.
Delfino(Starita.
Fox(Stand Tex & C.
Jacobs(Jacobs.
Maltese(Maltese.
Lerner(Lerner.
Goldstein(Naugass.
Logan(Rodahan, (2.)
Seligson(Sethern.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1544.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part IV., Cohalan, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Sembiar(Doyle et al.
McKee(S H RR.
Jelley(Nassau RR.
Bates(Jennings.
Cicero(Long Isl RR.
Lyons(G I & B RR.
Kuisel(Otten et al.
Kimmel, Finas(NY Rys.
Umbach(NY Cons RR
Bauer(James.
Di Catania(B H RR.
Schaefer(same.
Hunt(Gibbs.
Doyle(March.
Yonkers(Geld.
Greater NY Feather Co(Steinberg.
Pullman(Adams Rity.
Baum(Young.
Netter(Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.
Hoban(Adam, (2.)
Lazarus(Gengel.
Kroop(Christal.
Allbrandt(Antigent.
Schartzler(Modra.
Korner(Jacobs.
Moses(J Butler, Inc.
Drew(Newcomb.
Davies(Whitesford.
Kenny(Pepsi RR.
Carmel(Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Brooks(Pelt Lime Ry.
Sutter(King Fire Signal Co.
Lehrer(U S Hoffman.
Silverman(J Butler, Inc.
Balman(same.
Behrman(same.
Balman(same.
Levine(same, (2.)
Seligman(Int. Bak. Cutts(Consol Gas Co.
Rashti(B S Moss Theatrical Enterprises.
Klein(Wise, (2.)
Reibloch(N Y Rys.
Gross(Dublin.
Kelly(Budiong.
De Luca(Goodwin.
Weinberger(Co.
Morino(Sti Top, &c.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Nose(Hotel Shelburne.
Farrell(Canton Rty Corp.
Case on.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Chatham & Phenix Nat Bk(Alexander.
Hirshberg(Schurmacher.
Behan(New Amsterdam Gas. A Altieri & Co(Peerless Am Prod Co.
Hadfield(Colter.
Kelly(Marinucci.
Fiedelbaum(Rubin.
Kaufman(Steuart.
Procario Cont Co(Solid Const Co.
Consol Gas Co(Aster.
Simplex Truck, &c.
Burgh.
Di Mimna(Watson Cont Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Greenbaum, J.—Re Knight—Max L. Schallek. Cakefair(Guest—Joseph Ullman. Met Sav Bank(Shipley Co. Hanes. Fuerst(Winkousky—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Tuchman(227 W 17th St—George C Austin, Kings County Sav Inst(Popham Ry Co—Lucille Pugh, De Yarmouths Stors—Archibald B Sanger, Nimhauser—Harold C Mendelsohn, Eckhorn Valley Coal Co(Empire Coal & Cork Co—Joseph M Tuttle, Ex Obermier—Joseph M Tuttle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Century Fireproof Co(245 West 69th St Corp—Sol Baerlein, Mitma G Gold(Jennie Brown—Sol Baerlein, Irene L De Muth(Samuel B De Yongh—Sol Baerlein, Union Trust Co(Theresa Bernstein—Edgar M Trontfelt, Cornelia H Hughes(Anna Jungman—Mitchell Friend.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Louis Pamus(Anna S Mittell—Fields Heermace,

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY, (2.)
Appleby(Sellwell Rity
Samuelson(Samuelson.
Whitman(Whitman.
Donnelly(Allison Ry.
Re Campbell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Weeks, J.
Iii Surety Co(Fetzer.
Levy(Kerr.
Dresan(Kenner.
Dunford(Walthers.
Storm(Hopewell Bldg.

TRIAL TERMS—Part Stark(R Carvel Co, Inc.
Katz(Gerbereux.
Reardon(Carvel Co(2)
Yronisky(C & B RR
Herbert(Heitman
Rehfeld(Wheeler.
No Side Roof & Cor Co(CNY.
Krelenstein(Westchester Elec Ry.
Bogen(N Y Carb Pro.
Paff(Gorges.
Wood(Co (2.)
Pott(Gilman.
Weinberg(Weinberg.
Gray(Yonkers RR.
Moskovak(Ribarcik.
Ellis(Phillips Rty Co.
Bottari(Sabella.
Bonadonna(3d Av RR.
McGrath(Union Ry.
Abel(Mader.
Bergan(Con RR.
Murphy(Kaufman, (2)

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.
Criscillo(I R T.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. — Lawyers Mortgage Co.(Esther Bregman et al.—Maurice S. Cohen. Edward C. Groiz(Clarence R. & C. Co. et al.—Maurice S. Cohen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Kleefeld(Cassello et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Title Guarantee & Tr Co(Dillard.
Turner(Turner.
Hansen(same.
Chrystallson(Morse
Dry Dock Co,
Dickerson(Erie RR.
Zweig(Glasser.
Waitkus(L Val Coal.
Hartzbach(Gill.
Shipley Co(Hause.
Ste Rue(
Re Crumm.
County of Orange(Storm King Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Re Goldstein(Pollner.
Orthey(Bogan.
Re Gorey.
Sears, Roebuck & Co(Ward.
Pettinati(Con Rosendale Cement Co.
Dowling(Dowling.
Re Roehr.
Delaney(Delaney.
Finley(Finley.
People(De Male.
Jurzik(Laughlin.
Foerger(Hellar Co.
Buchmiller(Hein.
Flynn(B H RR.
Toork(C I & B RR.
Trovato(BHRR.
Murphy(Borden's Con Milk Co.
Re Brennan, (Fetherston.)
Silberberg(N E RR.
Rogers(Donley.
Waller(Waller.
Barrett(US Mot Cab.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J. —At 10 A. M.

Muir(Hunerberg.
Delaney(Delaney.
Buongervino(Buongervino.
Delfino(Starita.
Fox(Stand Tex & C.
Jacobs(Jacobs.
Maltese(Maltese.
Lerner(Lerner.
Goldstein(Naugass.
Logan(Rodahan, (2.)
Seligson(Sethern.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1544.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part IV., Cohalan, J.; Part VII., Callaghan,

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 61, s s, 25x75, an undivided interest, June 6; Jennie Bachrach, Minnie Rogers, Anna Turkeltaub, Flora Weinstein, Mortimer, Samilson, and Bella Stern to Nathan Turkeltaub, 56 East 12th st. due April 30, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Bachrach, 307 Canal St.....$3,500

HAVEN AV, 98 and 100, w s, 250 ft n from s s of 170th St, 50x103.8, June 2; Delta Holding Corporation to Charles Lippman, 965 West 162d St, 3 years; attorneys, Lachman & Gl., 35 Nassau St.....$55,000

MAME PROPERTY, June 6; William Daly to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $55,000; attorney, Abraham Felt, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

LUDLOW ST, 117, w s, 174.8 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Isaac Adler to Morris H. Mann, 200 Riverside Drive, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Jasie, 20 Vesey St.....$4,500

9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 24.9x100; 2d Av, s e corner of 75th St, 18.11x100; 134th St, 23 and 25 East, n s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 60x99.11; Madison Av, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x80; 40th St, 309 to 313 East, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, runs n 113.5 x s e 32.4.5 x s 98.9 to street x w 75 to beginning; 105th St, 156 and 158 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11; Park Av, n e corner of 124th St, 25x90; all of the foregoing and 2-3 parts and all title of the following: 135th St, 9 to 28 East, s s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 310x99.11; Decatur Av, Bronx, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50 x w 159.6 x 35.5 to e s of Hull Av x n 122.9 to Parkway x s e 246.10 to beginning, June 6; Olga J. W. Hilliard (Everard) to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

37TH ST, 533 and 535 West, n s, 420 ft w of 10th Av, 98.9x55x irregular, building loan, June 7; Parker Realty Co. to Merchants' Fire Assurance Corporation of New York, 1 Liberty St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

81ST ST, 216 East, s s, 208.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x102.2, June 6; Arcy Realty Corporation to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de F. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$15,000

152D ST, 259 and 261 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11, June 1; Millie Rosenberg to W. & J. Realty Corporation, 378 Grand St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, J. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$15,450

152D ST, 263 and 265 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11, June 1; Millie Rosenberg to W. & J. Realty Corporation, 378 Grand St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, J. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St. collateral.....$17,450

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 825 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Edenwald Nelson to John H. Eden, Great Neck, L. I., May 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Ailing, 149 Broadway.....$450

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 537.6 ft s of Jefferson Av, 62.6x100; Oscar Lundberg to Edenwald Nelson, 4,016 Seton Av, May 16, 3 years; attorney, R. B. Ailing, 149 Broadway.....$400

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner Spring Place, 77.6x100.2; Sirap Realty Co., Inc., to Frederick W. Smith, Milburn Road, Hempstead, L. I., and another, executors and trustees, May 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 103.1 ft s of Newbold Av, 28x89.7; Cloidino Lattanzi to Dina Conrad, 917 Olmstead Av, June 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

WEST, 1-3 lot 692, map of Wakefield; 33.4x114; Anna Kaiser to Martin Klett and another, 3,709 Paulding Av, May 31, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 204 Alexander Av.....$2,500

3D AV, s e s, 54.8 ft s w of 167th St, 75x120x75; Sirap Realty Co., Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $15,000, May 15, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

167TH ST, 813 East, n e corner Union Av, 45x100; Maria Gecker to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., June 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 808, store in building, 30 East 68th St; Islesbrook Estates to Alphonse M. and Albert L. Rigo, 341 Bronx Park Av, Bronx, 7 4-12 years from May 1, 1917; address, 810 Madison Av.....$1,000

MADISON AV, 810, store in building 30 East 68th St; same to same, 6 years from Oct. 1, 1918; address, same.....$1,000

3D AV, 482, two stores and basements; Hy. Tishman to Louis Gerakaros, 200 East 85th St, 9½ years from May 1, 1917; address, 482 3d Av.....$1,920

3D AV, 2,254, store and basement, 25x100; 3d Av, 2,256-2,254, two upper floors, 50x96, and grade floor and basement of extension from above store leading to 180 East 128d St, the extension being 19x75; minister, &c., of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem to Well Bros., 2,098 3d Av, 8 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, C. A. Affenkrant, 41 Park Row.....$5,700

7TH AV, 2,302, n half store; Diedrich Huneke to Moe Garbarsky, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$600

58TH ST, 58 West, 4-story dwelling, all; Bertha Poppe to Rose West, 54 West 87th St, 5 4-12 years from June 1, 1917; address, on the premises.....$2,000

97TH AV, E, street store and part basement; Paul Schuhose to Emanuel Vidos, 309 West 116th St, and another, 5 years from June 1, 1917; address, 2,141 8th Av.....$1,320

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 390 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Stafford Construction Co. to Alex Mascowitz, 875 Longwood Av, 11 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph Fried, 321 Stone Av, B'klyn...$1,600 to $2,700

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D ST, 274 to 280; Grassi Contracting Co., Inc., against Clark & Appelman et al.; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. J. Dix.

66TH ST, 302 East; Utica Orphan Asylum against Edwin W. Pope et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

123D ST, 155 East; City Real Estate Co. against Frederick Lese et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

67TH AV, s w corner of 133d St, 40x75; Anna M. Dreyer et al. against George Bockhaus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

ARDEN ST, s s w s, intersection n w s of Sherman Av, 125x80; Ralph L. Crow against Gibraltar Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, King & Smith.

BEAVER ST, 81 and 83; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen Gray et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 507.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72.8x82.1x irregular; N. and W. J. Peck Co. against Cushman's, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. B. Leavitt.

BEDFORD ST, 71; James A. Trowbridge against Thomas H. Bell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

130TH ST, 510 to 522 West; William R. Peters against Lortetta Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

168TH ST, n w corner of Forest Av, 87.6x100; Brooklyn Savings Bank against T. M. Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

LUDLOW AV, n s, 135 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 50x108; Kate Schwanewilde against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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To loan on improved Greenwich property.
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Real Estate.
Tel. 1717. GREENWICH, CONN.

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MASON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. F. WALSH, INC.
3703 Creston Av. Tel. 3747 Fordham.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Owner of suburban residences in fine section of Westchester County, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, desires to exchange for New York City dwelling or income.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

53rd St. near Park Ave.
Opposite new building of the Racquet and Tennis Club. 4 stories, 20x100. Suitable for private house or bachelor apartments. Bargain.
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Murray Hill Bargain
Four-story and basement Brown Stone Dwelling, 20 feet wide.
For Immediate Sale, will take $6,000 less than its assessed value. Owner must sell. Principals only.
Private House Dept.,
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.,
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Executors' Sale
TO CLOSE ESTATE
109 EAST 123RD STREET
5 STORIES
2 Families on a Floor
25 x 100
Inquire Adolph & Henry Bloch
Attorneys for Executors
99 Nassau Street, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wartime Opportunity
Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value.
120 N. Y. City Lots $590 Each
$5 First Payment. $5 Per Month.
'Phone, write or call for free tickets
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Tel. Barclay 6500. 261 B'way, N. Y.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Colonial Home, $5,900
10 rooms, bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; large plot; opposite golf links, near station, 27 minutes to Pennsylvania Station or Flatbush Avenue. House alone could not now be built for above price. A. L. KINGSLEY, 616 West 116th Street. Phone Greeley 686.

ALL YEAR SEMI BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND
Eight rooms and bath; hardwood trim, open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors, hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from Thirty-third St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT
FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER SEASON
Mamaroneck Road, nr. Reynal Rea'nce
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Vicinity of Gedney Farm Hotel
20 Acres, 19 Rooms, 3 Baths
Stable, Garage.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
COUNTRY DEPARTMENT
156 BROADWAY.

Pelham Manor on Sound.
FOR RENT, beautiful apartments, choicest section, extensive grounds, tennis court, dining room, garage; 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.

FOR SALE, Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.
A. W. Cole, Owner, 114 5th Ave., N. Y.
Tele. Pelham 1991. N. Y., Chelsea 720

New Tudor English House
10 rooms, 3 baths; concealed garage; spacious sleeping porches; 35 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division New York Central; highly restricted district; unsurpassed view; no mosquitos or malaria; every city improvement. A. Reiner, 114 Nassau St., N. Y.

LARCHMONT BARGAINS
7 rooms, tile bath.....$5,500.00
6 rooms, (stucco,) 2 baths. 6,900.00
8 rooms, (stucco,) 2 baths. 7,250.00
New House at Pelhamwood.
F. L. EGGER, 51 East 42d St., N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 2336.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE
We are offering a number of very desirable building plots, at greatly reduced prices, in beautiful
DOUGLASS MANOR.
These plots are located in the very best part of the Manor, some having a shore frontage. Douglass Manor is only 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 34th, with good, clean electric train service. For further information apply to
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Phone 3498 Murray Hill.

FREEPORT.
Complete list of furnished houses.
CLARENCE A. EDWARDS,
OPPOSITE DEPOT.

44 Lots and New House, $1450
Good, high, level land for small farming, not far from city; easy terms; call or write for further particulars. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE
Our specialty: Long Island's North Shore Realty. Send us your inquiries.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
Farm near city of twenty thousand, free gas, oil right, stock, tools and produce; one of the best farms in the county; four hundred white Leghorns, Guernsey cattle; new buildings, running water, bath room; price and terms reasonable. Inquire Dr. Wm. H. Mountain, Olean, N. Y.

SUMMER HOME
Grand view; State road; telephone, electric lights can be had; ¾ mile village of Chatham, N. Y.; 10 rooms; large barn; 2 acres suitable for planting; price low. J. T. Tank, Chatham, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$225,000.00
To loan on improved Greenwich property.
We still have several important houses for rent, furnished, for the season.
LADD & NICHOLS,
Real Estate.
Tel. 1717. GREENWICH, CONN.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Owner of suburban residences in fine section of Westchester County, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, desires to exchange for New York City dwelling or income.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

53rd St. near Park Ave.
Opposite new building of the Racquet and Tennis Club. 4 stories, 20x100. Suitable for private house or bachelor apartments. Bargain.
Wm. A. White & Sons

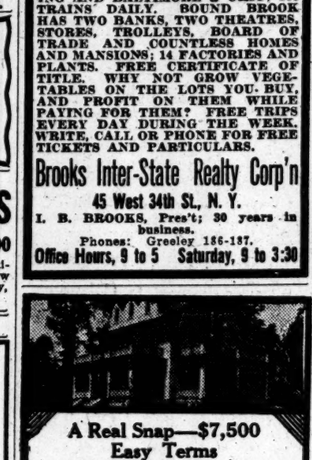
NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE EXCURSION
NEXT SUNDAY
and on
WEEK DAYS
TO THE UP-TO-DATE INDUSTRIAL TOWN WHERE WE ARE OFFERING ABSOLUTELY HIGH—DRY—LEVEL AND CLEARED BUILDING AND SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT LOTS ON THE REMARKABLY EASY PLAN OF

10 Cts. Per Week

WILL PAY FOR, AND $53.00 (AND UP) IS THE PRICE OF ABSOLUTELY HIGH, DRY, LEVEL AND CLEARED LOTS (25x100) AT BOUND BROOK, SOUTH, BENEFITED BY THE FOUR GREAT RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY, CENTRAL, LEHIGH VALLEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING AND BALTIMORE & OHIO; 100 TRAINS DAILY. BOUND BROOK HAS TWO BANKS, TWO THEATRES, STORES, TROLLEYS, BOARD OF TRADE AND COUNTLESS HOMES AND MANSIONS; 14 FACTORIES AND PLANTS. FREE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. WHY NOT GROW VEGETABLES ON THE LOTS YOU BUY, AND PROFIT ON THEM WHILE PAYING FOR THEM? FREE TRIPS EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR FREE TICKETS AND PARTICULARS.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
I. B. BROOKS, Pres't; 30 years in business.
Phones: Greeley 186-187.
Office Hours, 9 to 5 Saturday, 9 to 3:30



A Real Snap—$7,500
Easy Terms
$5,000 May Remain on Mtge.
English Home near Lake
With Shaded Grounds 100 by 170 Ft.
Nowhere else near N. Y. City can you equal this house at the price; the charm of location and easy convenience of commutation to N. Y. is unparalleled. House has big living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and central hall on first floor. Four large bedrooms and bath on second floor. Two bedrooms and bath on third floor. Has every convenience, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; everything new and modern. Excellent schools, public and private; churches, markets, golf and country club conveniently near. Two large lakes afford best of water sports. This house is worth $2,000 more than price asked. See it for yourself. Address, phone, or call for particulars. Tel. 1521—Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. C.

Delightful Home at Roselle, N. J.
For the sake of a quick sale, a 13-room residence in the most desirable section of this attractive residential town, is offered much below its normal value. House is in excellent condition, has all modern improvements and is exceptionally roomy. Stands on corner plot 160x200 ft. Fine lawn trees, greenhouse, garden plots, flower beds, etc. Five minutes from Jersey Central station; 40 minutes from New York. Address W. P. Howe, 217 Chestnut St., Roselle, N. J.

NO MONEY DOWN
NO INTEREST TO PAY
This charming home can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a home easy as renting. House has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J. Large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, etc. Beautifully shaded, plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, etc. Price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW
Sudden change of business necessitates the selling of this artistic home, also 2 fine building lots; nine rooms, two halls, two baths, two fireplaces; beautifully decorated walls; heated; over 100 feet waterfront on New Jersey's finest lake; garden all planted, fruit, garage, stable, beautiful shrubs in bloom, beautiful roses, &c.; easy commuting distance New York. Only some one meaning business need apply; exclusive agency. Z 238 Times Annex.

67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES,
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Ridgewood, New Jersey (Tel. 555).

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Asbury Park	Allenhurst
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and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

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BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL Mountain Lake; stucco house; 10 rooms and 2 baths; garage; facing lake; newly decorated from top to bottom.
H. A. Crosby, 293 Greene Av., Bklyn.

Times Building
Times Square
To RENT—
Second Floor extending from 42nd to 43rd Street. Magnificent floor space for banking corporation, insurance business or any firm needing prominent position and extensive area.
Twenty-second floor as a whole or in small suites and single rooms. Surrounded by natural light. Subway station in basement. Cars for all parts of the City pass the door. Elevated Station a block away. Building open day and night.
Renting Agent in building—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms, 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$35 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
29 WEST 52D ST.
3 Rooms and Bath and Kitchenette
Complete Floor, $1,500 Per Annum.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Av.

45 PINEHURST AVE., Cor. 179th St.
4-5-6-7 LARGE, LIGHT, CORNER ROOMS
Two Baths. Every Modern Improvement.
RENTS $40 TO $70 MONTH.
Supt., or Schiechter, 217 W. 110th.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

16 EAST 96TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rental—$2,000
Thoroughly modern. Every improvement. A parkway street and amid high-class residences.
Compare Location, Price and Arrangement With Fifth Ave. and Park Ave. Apts.
Superintendent on Premises or
Queenston Corporation
18 East 41st St.
Murray Hill 7100

NEW 14 STORY BUILDING
In This Exclusive Section. Managed By Owner As a Permanent Investment
815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600
Rental Agent on premises. Phone 7847 River.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORAGE SPACE TO RENT.
221-223-225 West 17th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Baldwin.—Modern 8-room house, 15,000 sq. ft. land, fruit, house for 200 chickens, barn, &c.; only $2,500 cash needed. Box 57, Baldwin, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-bungalow just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dresser, new model gas range with improved hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B., Bargain, 242 West 34th St., New York City.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large porch, sleeping porch; near school and store; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining plot same size, $1,500 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

New, Ideal Home, large plot, 7,500 square feet; 7 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, large return veranda, hardwood floors, steam heat, tiled bath, gas range, open fireplace, sewer, water, gas, electricity; fine shade trees; 4 minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; 30 minutes to New York; refined, restricted surroundings; best suburb in the State; price $5,200; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4533.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,800 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam; beam ceilings; 10 minutes on Erie; near station and church; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; lot 100x150; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,000. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Home, 8 rooms, all improvements; hot water heat; large plot; for sale or exchange for two-family house in Jersey. Address C. DORR, 57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Stamford, Conn.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address R. S. H., (Suite 1938,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Magnificent scenic estate; improved acreage; unencumbered; commutation. Owner, 807, 19 Liberty St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Furnished place, bath, secluded, shade, grounds; within forty minutes city; Westchester county; consider unfurnished if near station; fireplace; reasonable. Frederick Smith, 1,360 University Av.

WANTED, medium sized house in good downtown residential section; must be reasonable; state location. O 94 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

For rent, Summer home in Brooklyn, furnished 12-room frame house, 30 windows, screens, yard 100x100 feet, trees, lawn, grape arbor, flowers, garden; 15 minutes by subway from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island; fine residential section; moderate rental for whole Summer. Write, 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

Within 30 minutes of New York City, on the Hudson, a large, comfortable furnished house, 13 acres of shade trees and lawn, for July and August, at a nominal rental. F 90 Times.

Long Island.

June 20th to Sept. 1, $150; owner's 7-roomed stucco residence, with screened Sleeping and living porches; 7 minutes to station; excellent elec. train service; ideal surroundings; adjoining 500-acre park. Telephone Madison Square 9890.

ARVERNE.
Furnished cottage of 12 rooms to rent, or will divide; one block from ocean and close to station; running water all rooms; moderate. Phone Hammels 1470.

Modern, refined home, 10 rooms, two baths; screened porch, laundry; garden planted; lovely outlook; five minutes station. Box 415, Cedarhurst. Phone 1058W Far Rockaway.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOWS.
One hour out on north shore; charmingly situated; garden planted; $225 per season. Dr. Enright, 968 Greene Av.

Furnished villa, Babylon, L. I., 14 rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; furnace; acre of ground, $1,000 season. Apply Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Artist's home, beautiful for artistic loving people; English manor garden. Bayside 2924—R.

SPARTA.—Five, seven rooms, bath, $100, $168 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

New York State.

Attractive fraternity house in Geneva, N. Y., situated on bank overlooking Seneca Lake and near Hobart College Campus; property worth about $25,000 and runs to lake shore; seven master's bed rooms, steam heat, electric light; brick house, modern improvements and newly decorated; Geneva, a beautiful city, attractive country club, fine fishing, boating, and excellent golf; will rent for $500 for season of June, July, August, September and part of October; photographs on request. Wm. H. Eddy, 37 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 5100 Hanover or W. L. Herendeen, Geneva, N. Y.

Summer cottage at Lake George, fully furnished, electric light, running water, four bedrooms, &c.; rent for season, $300. Mrs. John D. Chism, Lake George, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fry, Oakwood, Staten Island. Telephone Orchard 3767.

New Jersey.

To let, for the season, 7-room furnished house at Westfield; modern conveniences; large grounds, garage for two cars, poultry house, fruit trees, berry bushes, vegetable garden all planted, 19 minutes from station; price $500. R. L. BROOMS, Westfield, N. J., or New York, phone 4374 Gramercy.

Desirable six-room bungalow, furnished, all conveniences, cool, shady, well located; season $200. Leland Wright, Bradley Beach, New Jersey.

Six-room furnished house for season; high, dry; reasonable; can be seen Saturday, Sunday. Graham, Montoak, N. J.

For July-August, cottage; improvements; $65 monthly; references required. Montclair, D271 Times Downtown.

Furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, for rent; $50 month. H. Child, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Hampshire.

Furnished house, 8 rooms, fireplace, big piazza, overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee, East Alton, N. H. Rev. C. A. Reese, Milford, N. H.

Wanted—Furnished.

House wanted, within commuting distance, on Sound or coast, for July and August; 6 bedrooms and 3 baths; in reply please give particulars as to location, rental, &c. Address Y 400 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate.
OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

To Let, for manufacturing purposes, two floors, 25x80; fireproof, good light; central; convenient to cars and freight yards; low rental; at 64 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Mackay.

85TH ST., 157 EAST.—Rear two-story building, suitable for light manufacturing shop or factory, $48 per month; plenty light and air. Apply Owner, 159 East 85th St.

MILLINERY house wishes to sub-lease 1,000-foot space in most desirable building in city for millinery or dressmaking business. Scully Bros & Co., 417 5th Av.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLET.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent building. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 139 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

STUDIO APARTMENTS, TOP FLOOR, TALL BUILDING, LOWER FIFTH AV. SECTION. FOR DETAILS APPLY CROSS & BROWN CO., 100 FIFTH AV.

Seven-story garage and stable, 50 by 100, East 3d St., Manhattan; 10-foot elevator; rent $3,000-$5,500; long lease. Abramson, 30 Church St.

LOFT, 22x100, sublet, 119 West 23d; cheap rent; can renew lease. Senior-Wertheim, 44 West 20th St.

Fifth floor, 40x100, sublet, 119 West 23d; cheap rent; can renew lease. Senior-Wertheim, 44 West 20th St.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Rentals of residential property increased 50 per cent., corners 100 per cent.; small outlay; success absolutely guaranteed by prominent corporation; inspection by appointment. R. L. Stewart, 614, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
338 East 49th St.—5-story tenement, 2 stores, 25x100; price very reasonable. Leopold Harburger, 140 Nassau St.

Bronx.

A perfect little gem; six-room house, adjoining Fordham Road, only $5,700, easy terms. H. A. Douglas & Co., 187th St., corner Grand Concourse.

Two-family house, improvements, new mortgage, tax paid; $1,000 cash, rest rent. 3,282 Hull Av., first floor.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, $9,500; extra fine three-story and basement brownstone residence, 700 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; exceptionally choice block; 25 minutes to New York; location and inside of this house will please any one accustomed to fine home; price includes curtains, draperies, carpets, rugs, and large portion of the furniture; open daily from 10 to 3.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, furnished, at Scarsdale, new residence, 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms and bath; garage; attractively furnished; price reduced to $900 from June 15 to Oct. 1. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C., Telephone 9326 Murray Hill.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale—30 acres, house 14 rooms, improvements; buildings, shade, all kinds fruit, $12,000; other farms, estate, sale or rent, season. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$15,000, on easy terms, will buy a fine all-year-round house at Shoreham, L. I., built five years, has 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms; extensive heating plant, electric light; garage with man's room; three acres of pine grove and lawn; original cost $26,000; I bought this property on foreclosure, I occupied my other property in this fine village, which has also unsurpassed roads, streets, and bathing, for the last nine seasons. ROBERT RUMLER, Shoreham and New York, and Brooklyn.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings and panelled walls, modern kitchen and bath; decorate to suit; half block from bathing beach, plenty of fishing and boating, lawn, flowers, hedge, &c.; near trolley and station to New York City; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for any further details. "Shore Bungalow," Box 275 Times Downtown.

Old homestead, with 3 acres of fine cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road, in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches, commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hooker, Box 244 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,500, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 290 Times Downtown.

$15 lots, (in plots of 5 lots each,) cleared or wooded land, high location; near depot and water; bargain for home or investment; good title; only $1 down and 50 cents weekly. Call for free railroad tickets. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WOODMERE.—Irving Place, near Central Av., modern 10-room three baths dwelling and garage; newly decorated; fine shrubs; sacrifice. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th St., New York City.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL, CO., Freeport, L. I.

$4,000 square fet of fine fertile farm land, with small lake and shade trees; suitable for truck farming, &c.; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Treiss, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Handsomely furnished seashore residence, exclusive neighborhood; Cent. Subway; 20 min. to Manhattan; 1 hr. to Sandy Hook; bathing, boating, fishing; 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $1,000 season. Apply Owner, Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH, 108 EAST.—Entire floor, can be divided; library, 1,000 volumes; June-October; moderate. Dufour, Stuyvesant 3813.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4670.

72D, 227 EAST.—Apartment to rent; electricity, telephone, elevator. Inquire 3R.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

DELIGHTFUL FOUR ROOMS, Plaza section, charmingly furnished; housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

50TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

51ST ST., (Madison Av., 1,069.)—Large room; suitable for two; refined house; one block from Central Park.

GENTLEMAN and wife will receive a man as guest in their home; every comfort and consideration; terms, $75 monthly. Address O 55 Times.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house; Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without board; references.

73D, 253 WEST.—Double room and bath; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9057.

72D, 267 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms, double and single; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; table guest.

72D, 112 WEST, (TABLE BOARD.)—Desirable room; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; near park; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double rooms, baths; single, running water; excellent Southern cooking; dinners, 60c.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; Southern cooking; Summer rates. Riverside.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

86TH, 816 WEST.—Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

95TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large southern exposed room, bath adjoining; $15 for two; private house.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Pleasant rooms; good board; $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

118TH, 417 WEST.

Cool, front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Healthiest section; Audubon; new management; bright, clean rooms; excellent meals; $8 to $12. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; FINE PORCH; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147. (Corner 87th.)—Pleasant room in refined boarding house. Mrs. Stein. Tel. Schuyler 9957.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 498.—Gentlemen, in exceptional private home, room and bath or suite suitable for two; bountiful table. Telephone 7591 Schuyler before 10:30 mornings or 5-6 afternoons.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on water; excellent table; moderate rates; special family arrangements; Glen Island trolley to Neptune Island, New Rochelle. Telephone 91W.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE BOARDING HOUSE on ocean, 25 minutes from Brooklyn, 30 from Manhattan, (Long Island Railroad;) three blocks from station; $7.50 month commutation; coolest spot, near city; no mosquitos; mile beach boardwalk; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, bowling pictures. Luxurious rooms, lavatories, baths; bountiful table; room and board, $14-$21 week. The Stafford, 106 Beach 66th St., Arverne, N. Y.

The Dyker Heights Montessori School would take limited number boarding pupils under 8 years; healthful, ideal place for little children. 1,033 85th St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bath Beach 1418-J.

FREEPORT, L. I., (60 minutes from N. Y.)—Private residence; good home cooking; weekly rates, $15 and up; bathing, tennis, etc. Mrs. Walter Heckman, 264 S. Grove St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Bellsport Children's Camp.—Large grounds; near water; all sports; highest references; limited number girls, 5-16; boys, 5-12. Miss Hagedorn, 606 West 137th.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Leonia.—Corner front room, private home; every comfort, beautiful surroundings. S 321 Times downtown.

Mrs. Arthur L. Hopper of Oakland, N. J., desires to board couple; private family.

New York State.

Good board on Ulster County farm. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 84.

Massachusetts.

Rooms to rent and board furnished during the Summer. Mrs. M. L. Gibbs, Amherst, Mass.

Country Board Wanted.

Gentleman and wife desire board in country, with refined family; commuting distance; references exchanged; if satisfied, would remain July and August. O 89 Times.

COUPLE, child sixteen months, desire accommodations; private family; commuting distance; reasonable. M 218 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

1916 CADILLAC VICTORIA 5 PASS.....$1,500
1916 CADILLAC 7 PASSENGER TOUR. 1,500
1916 LOZIER ROADSTER..... 1,200
1916 CROW ELKHART 3 PAS. EX. TOP 850
1916 CHEVROLET ROADSTER..... 375
1916 CHEVROLET AMESBURY "....." 350
1914 FORD RUNABOUT..... 280
1913 MERCER SPECIAL ROADSTER. 850

AND

8 SPECIAL RACEABOUTS $850 AND $400.

These cars have all the appearance of being new. Have been looked over and are mechanically O. K. They are open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade.
1077 ATLANTIC AV., cor. FRANKLIN AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A LATE 1916 LOCOMOBILE, 6-48. Owner will sacrifice 6-48 touring; like new; only used 4,000 miles; fully equipped; must leave city; will sell for $2,000 cash; a bargain. Address Box 1,704 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE BUYS!!
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 CHALMERS "6-30."
1914 CADILLAC TOURING.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 1260.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation. CADILLAC 1916 touring; like new. STUTZ 1917 Roadster; wire wheels. SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 "8" Clubster. F. I. A. T. 1915 30 Fleetwood imported Tour. CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet. EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels. OVERLAND 1917 Coupe; brand new.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
CADILLAC 1915 "30" TOURING.
STUDEBAKER 1917 7-passenger, 6-cylinder.
STUDEBAKER 1917 SEDAN.
DODGE 1917 RUNABOUT.
BUICK 1916 "B55" 7-pas. touring.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 "43" TOURING.
COLE 1915 5-pass. touring.
PACKARD 3-38 7-passenger touring.
MANY OTHERS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3516.
Open Evenings, and Sunday all Day.

BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
MERCER 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

BUICK 5-passenger, $375; Overland 1916 runabout, $325; both cars machinery and starting system perfect. 1,062 Lexington Av.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger, 1914 model, used only during Summer months; looks like new, runs like new; sacrifice for $650. 559 West 23d.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cylinder runabout in A1 condition for sale, or will exchange for a larger car. Wm. Stickel & Co., 140 5th Av., City.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Col. 5322.

CADILLAC 1914 Phaeton; Westinghouse absorbers; perfect; $600. Owner, 214 W. 80th.

1916 CASE, MOD. T-40.
Seven-passenger touring, completely overhauled and repainted; elegant appearance; runs and looks like new; sacrifice to quick buyer.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.
DISTRIBUTORS.
ALLEN CARS. CASE CARS.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger, with sedan top, and touring car, absolutely perfect condition; will sacrifice if sold quick. John J. O'Donnell, 93 Jefferson St., Yonkers.

COLE 1916 model, 8-40 seven-passenger touring car, only 5,000 miles; has been repainted a special beige color; car looks as good as when new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,245 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been thoroughly gone over in our shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

FRANKLIN 1916 convertible sedan; has been driven with exceptional care and in wonderful condition; tires good; paint, trimming and interior finishes cost $2,850; will sell very reasonable. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry.

KISSELKAR $325, 1913 SELF-STARTER.
Five-passenger; Klaxon horn, shock absorbers; all good shoes; electric equipment; easy demonstration; cost, $2,600. Owner's private garage, 16 East 89th St., near 5th Av.

LANCIA, 1917,
COLLAPSIBLE LANDAULET,
35 H. P. DE LUXE MODEL.
LANCIA, 1917, TOURING;
35 H. P. DE LUXE MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; magnificent car; extras include two extra tires, tools; must be seen to be appreciated. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3966.

LOZIER.—Beautiful seven-passenger high-grade Lozier touring, late model, monthly preferred; owner drives; excellent references. D 182 Times.

MARMON Model 34, 1917, run 3,500 miles, perfect condition, repainted any color desired. For interview call Beekman 4311.

MARMON 34 touring car; mechanically perfect; price reasonable. Blum, 741 5th Av. Tel. 5541 Madison.

MARMON.—Late 1916 Cloverleaf, run 4,500 miles; condition new. Phone Columbus 9869.

MERCER, 22-72,
1916, 4-pass., sport model; painted gray, black fenders, $1,850. Phone Cortlandt 418.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916 MODEL 43, light five-passenger touring; all condition throughout; guaranteed; $900. 150 West 65th.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARD '16 "1-35" Touring, 7 pass.
'16 "1-38" Touring, 7 pass.
'15 "1-25" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.,
Closed, Open, and Raceabout.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Tour., 7 pass.
1914 Stutz Runabout.
Lancia 4 pass., touring.
Mercer, Raceab't, Runab't starter

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6"
135 touring car, runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PATHFINDER
1 CLOVER LEAF ROADSTER.
2 SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING CARS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
1,875 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Smart landaulet, electric self-starter, luxuriously equipped, cost $4,200, accept $950. Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

SIMPLEX TOURING, 1914, 38;
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring; double cowl body; newly painted Brewster green and black; yellow wheels; very desirable type; sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUTZ, 1916, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER, 1916, TOURING.
HUDSON, 1917, TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

1916 VELIE 6 MODEL BILTWELL.
5 passenger touring; in perfect mechanical and paint condition; run less than 5,000 miles; an exceptional opportunity.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway,
DISTRIBUTORS.
ALLEN CARS. CASE CARS.

WINTON Six, 1914 model, electric light, self-starter, overhauled and repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

Pullman chummy, Dort. Studebaker, Dodge roadster. Cadillac touring, Chandler roadster, Buick, Overland touring, One-man top, Ford touring. Top envelopes. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine; large windows; hour, day, or week; reasonable. Circle 2004.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 8-cylinder, seven-passenger, for rent by month. Fogarty, Fordham 2003.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful 1916 Chalmers, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, touring; reasonable rates. Morningside 631.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 250 West 49th St. Phones 4219-3850 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD touring, $300 monthly; beautiful car. Wilbur, 201 West 106th. Apartment 2 B.

PACKARD, twin and sixes; beautiful touring; hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD limousine touring cars, $350 per month, with chauffeurs. Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring; monthly preferred. Gallo, 205 East 116th. Harlem 7586.

PACKARD, 7, touring, reasonable; monthly. De Bouver, 312 West 89th. 8200 Riverside.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ.—Wanted, Stutz 1917 model only; "what have you for cash? L., Times Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909 Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 809 W. 57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee "AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 250 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 6

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A LADY, widowed, giving and requiring good references, desires position, city or country; would take charge household orders, servants, also children over 6 years old. Can be interviewed at 57 East 92d, between 20:30 and 12 o'clock Monday, June 11.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; expert; systematiser; ten years' experience; office manager; entangling accounts; executive ability; complete charge; $20. S 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, desires permanent position; can take charge of office; $18-$20; references. S 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Long experience; knowledge stenography; take charge office; $15. M 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete charge; trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statement. O 75 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN.—Six years' experience; good business training; refined Christian; $17. M 220 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined lady, aged 25, wishes position as companion to a wealthy, middle-aged woman, will travel, at $45 per month, or nurse to two children, aged 8 to 10, $45. O 85 Times.

COMPANION.—Young lady as companion; light domestic duties; teaches drawing; references. O 84 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER who has had entire charge of large homes is now open for engagement; best of references. O 86 Times.

MODELING and remodeling, by experienced help; models. Deville, 218 West 70th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, Housekeeper.—Adaptable, cultured woman; practical nurse; fluent French. O 68 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2½ years' experience; good penman; conscientious, willing; $8. M 213 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer; unusually rapid, accurate; thoroughly reliable; conscientious; $18. S 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation; accurate typist; energetic, and willing to work; $10. Miss F. Phone Bryant 1819, 1605 Candler building.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience, rapid worker; excellent references, $12. S 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; 4 years' commercial work; initiative; $14. S 320 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant, desires locating; $9-$10. M 221 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate, wishes tutoring in or near New York City for Summer months; best references. Z 239 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Office manager; efficient, business man; $5; able executive, expert accountant; highest recommendations. O 82 Times.

AUDITOR, &c.—Auditor, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOY, bright, industrious, in export shipping office; salary to begin, $5; must be school graduate. Apply, stating full particulars, Export, 214 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, experienced with export house, desires position; A1 references. S 279 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC,
Married; private family only; 11 years' experience; 4 years last employer; twin six Packard or Pierce preferred. Rack, 441 West 124th. Phone Morningside 7910.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman would like to secure a position for chauffeur during months of July and August; can give him highest references. S. E., Room 1321, 25 Broad St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single, 27; Holland Dutch; will not be drafted; desire steady position; 5 years' experience on foreign cars abroad, 6 years in New York; A1 references; salary $30. O 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4068.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Irishman desires position; 2 years' experience; good mechanic and careful driver; reference. Phone Riverside 8617.

CHAUFFEUR wants steady position; strictly temperance; high-class references; single. O 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, wishes position; family; 12 years' references; $30. O 88 Times.

CHAUFFEUR AND GARDENER.—References; $80 monthly. E. Hansson, 156 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, with some experience. D 186 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, single, wants position; private; eight years' experience. O 97 Times.

COAST REPRESENTATIVE, covering California, Washington, and Oregon, with Los Angeles office, wants an additional strong line of staples; now calling on notion, corset, and underwear departments in the better class stores in towns of 10,000 and over; gilt-edge credentials. J. Lyons, 2,973 Briggs Av., New York.

COMPANION, Secretary, Confidential Representative, Amateur Auto Operator.—By prepossessing American man, 41, of irreproachable legal, social, and educational standing. 450 Macon St., Brooklyn. Bed. 6116.

DRAFTSMAN and Designer. — Architectural and engineering problems; expert; references. M 225 Times Downtown.

ENGLISH college graduate, trained in English railway work, ex-chief accountant Central Cordoba Railway, Argentine Republic, South American, 7 years' experience in the Argentine, import and export, and as representative of several large American factories, desires to connect with good business house; references exceptional. Address O 2 Times.

GENERAL WORK.—Man and wife, colored, wish positions with family, country, general work. D 188 Times.

SAFETY ENGINEER
with over six years' experience on a large scale desires a position with a railroad or large industrial concern; has organized and successfully operated two safety departments; is a man of good address and habits, a forceful speaker and writer, and has a wide acquaintance and reputation; is capable of assuming charge of employment or welfare features if desired; interview solicited or correspondence invited. Address Safety Engineer, care of King Optical Co., 10 Maiden Lane, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Young American, with highest references, experience, and exempt from military service, desirous of becoming associated with concern where effort and results will be appreciated; willing to work on commission basis until actual results are demonstrated. F 78 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Highly recommended elderly gentleman, former teacher and editor, speaks English, French, German, Spanish, and other European languages, wishes any position of trust, private secretary, companion, librarian, tutor, translator, &c. F 86 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT desires position export house, gain experience; typewriter. O 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist; can turn out a letter that will go; $10; permanent; phone Bryant 1818. 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—20, senior law student, bookkeeper; best references; salary $20. M 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT desires position; possesses many qualifications; salary $25. Address F 79 Times.

TEACHER.—High school teacher, employment for July and August. Address O 74 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, experienced in factory development and maintenance work, seeks an appointment; interested in high grade permanent position only. Z 220 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires clerical position; outside preferred; has experience in collecting, adjusting, and investigating; salary $18. O 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeking advancement, desires position with small firm; may invest small capital; knowledge of foreign exchange and bookkeeping; salary $18. Write W. N., 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, pleasing personality, is desirous of connecting with a firm where brains and business ability will be appreciated. O 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college training, commercial education, year business experience. O 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, American citizen, well trained, will volunteer for any hospital unit going abroad. O 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires work in country place at anything; reference. D 188 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUDITORS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES FAMILIAR WITH AUDITING DEPARTMENT WORK, PERMANENT POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES, AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

A large specialty shop, doing a big business in popular-priced merchandising, requires the services of an A1 assistant to the suit buyer; state fully in replying your age, qualifications, and references. Address your answer to Z 294 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted; only those that are fast and accurate need apply; good salary to start. Apply 9 A. M., Levy's Big Store, 89 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady of good experience, knowledge of typewriting and Italian preferred. Address, stating references, salary, Guindani, Room 661, 11 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, accurate, experienced, formerly connected with wholesale woolen jobber. Call Monday, 9:30 to 1, Charity, 49 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, expert bookkeeper with knowledge of Italian; male or female. Apply 11 Broadway, Room 567.

CANVASSER.—An experienced canvasser to travel and secure subscriptions for foremost woman's magazines; must be capable of employing and managing crew; permanent position; salary and bonus to right party. Address, giving experience and reference, to C. A. W., Station V, New York.

CASHIER.—Responsible girl, with references. Apply 12-12:30 noon. Gertner's, 1,446 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—Two girls; one for cooking, cleaning, &c., (no laundry,) other to mind children, &c.; references required; good home; good wages. Mrs. Thompson, 40 Willow Drive, New Rochelle. Telephone 751 New Rochelle.

COOK and laundress, or general housework, for seashore. Apply Friday morning, 315 Central Park West, Apt. 5 west.

CORRESPONDENT.—EFFICIENT COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, CAPABLE OF COMPOSING OWN LETTERS AND ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING A MASS OF DETAIL, FOR A VERY BUSY OFFICE; POSITIVELY EXPERIENCED; STATE SALARY, REFERENCES, AND MACHINES OPERATED; MUST BE READY TO COMMENCE WORK AT ONCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, W. C., 829 EAST 134TH ST., BRONX.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, expert, Remington or Royal, by manufacturing concern. Address, giving age, experience, and salary desired. Snow, D 279 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for real estate and insurance office; state age, experience and salary expected. A. K., 302 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent woman wanted for general housework in Mystic, Conn., small family; no washing; wages, $20. Write for particulars to Mrs. C. C. Dodge, Mystic, Conn.

MATRON.—White; take charge ladies' retiring room local steamboat, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles; must live on board. Apply 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

MATRON.—White; take charge ladies' retiring room, railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for confectionery store. Apply with references after 9 A. M., at Mendels, Grand Central Terminal, 424 St.

SALES MANAGERS.—Smart and active women to push sales in line of toilet goods stands. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

SALESPEOPLE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK

REQUIRE SALESPEOPLE FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

STATIONERY
HOSIERY
BOYS' CLOTHING
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

SECRETARY.—A. B. preferred; must be quick typist; stenography unnecessary; $18; apply in own handwriting; give experience and references. Address F 82 Times.

SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN wanted who are quick and accurate at figures; those with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary, $12. Address T. L. S., Station V, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent girl, capable of handling dictation with speed and accuracy, for executive in large publishing house; surroundings most congenial; hours, 9 to 5 and until noon Saturdays; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. D 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for scenario work; must be able to meet emergency and work night pleasantly; thorough knowledge literary English imperative; high-class brains only; beginners stay home. 125 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER for a permanent position with a reliable concern located in Greenville section of Jersey City; state age, where school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Y 397 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady to take secretarial position; excellent opportunity for the right party; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Robert P. Matches & Co., 1,834 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Italian-American concern wants good, experienced stenographer, with knowledge of Italian preferred; references. Write or call, Guindani, Room 661, 11 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, (lady or gentleman,) with first-class references; perfect knowledge of French and (or) Spanish. Reply Z 281 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; general office knowledge. City R. E. Imp. Corp., 847 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; experienced. 3803 Woolworth Building.

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate, experienced typist for billing and general work in crepe paper office; permanent position. Curtis, 117 East 24th St.

TYPIST.—Young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary start $12; references. Thomas O'Brien, 7 East 42d St., Room 402.

TYPIST.—French, English shorthand typist; thorough knowledge both languages. Caltucoli, 1,482 B'way.

TYPIST on Underwood; billing experience preferable; A1 reference required. F 84 Times.

WOMAN.—Wanted middle-aged woman, understands double entry bookkeeping and stenography; work in city for few weeks then go to Middletown, Conn; must be competent; state salary, experience and reference. O 56 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS!!

WE ARE IN NEED OF A NUMBER OF COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN TO FILL SOME EXCELLENT STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS NOW LISTED WITH US. GOOD SALARIES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 39 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER, college girl, $20; other vacancies, $18 and $15; clerks, knowledge typing, $12, $15. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent; excellent positions. Tighe-Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Spanish, (two,) $25; other positions; call promptly. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20; stenographers, $15 up; typists, $12. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 3916.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 549-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 49th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer Course June 4th. Three months individual instruction. Special rates.
V. M. WHEAT, Director,
35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

A LARGE SPECIALTY SHOP DOING A BIG BUSINESS IN POPULAR-PRICED MERCHANDISING REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN A NO. 1 ASSISTANT TO THE SUIT BUYER; STATE FULLY, IN REPLYING, YOUR AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS YOUR ANSWER TO Z 226 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT COST CLERK. — Accurate and rapid figurer; good opportunity for young man of some experience in manufacturing cost who intends to follow this line of work. Apply at once. Metropolitan Electric Manufacturing Co., Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE MAN.
MECHANICAL FOREMAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF 25 TRUCKS AND CHAUFFEURS; MUST BE AN ALL-AROUND AUTOMOBILE MAN AND POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. F. L., BOX 24 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant; controlling system; must be capable, willing; good future for one with qualifications. Apply own handwriting, stating references, O 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wholesale dry goods house requires A1 sales ledger bookkeeper; only first-class man apply, stating age, full particulars, experience, salary. D 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, with good credentials; plumbing line; state age, experience, salary when applying. Y 413 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary wanted, S 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, an assistant; one who has had some experience. L 390 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Bright young boys, 15 to 17 years, neat appearance, for stock and apprentice salesmen; positions permanent. Apply personally or by letter, Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

BOY wanted, 15-16; manufacturing typist living home; write qualifications. O 89 Times.

BOY, building contractor's office; good chance for advancement; salary, $7 to start. Room 910, 30 East 42d.

BOY wanted in stock broker's office; must have good references; reply in own handwriting. D 270 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and be generally useful. Apply after 9 A. M. Alton Textile Co., 86 Union Square.

BOY, bright, of good education and appearance wanted, age 17-18 years. S 316 Times Downtown.

CABLEGRAM CLERK, experienced; state experience, references, salary. S 328 Times Downtown.

CANVASSER, with selling ability preferred, for missionary work among consumers, in connection with established line; state experience, salary desired, and full particulars. F 89 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; colored preferred; must have good references and be mechanic; good city job. Apply in writing to Dr. F. J. Schwartz, Spring Valley, N. Y.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER wanted by automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; age about 25; hours 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturday half holiday; state salary, nationality, experience, references, &c. Stenographer, 83 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CLERK.—Strong boy for stock and shipping clerk in piece goods woolen house; $12; good advancement. Apply, with reference, Grossman & Goldenstein, 404 4th Av.

CLERK.—Experienced stock and order clerk for stockroom in Christian concern; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Z 228 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR.—Hard, earnest worker wanted for position as collector in real estate office; one who has had some experience preferred;

Y. W. C. A. TO RAISE $1,000,000 FOR WAR

Council Appropriates That Sum for Work in United States and Abroad.

GIFTS OF $65,000 OPEN FUND

The Sum of $350,000 Is Set Aside for Use in Communities Adjoining Big Army Camps.

A budget of $1,000,000 for its war work was appropriated by the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association of the United States, at an all-day session held yesterday, in the morning at the house of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, and the afternoon session at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. George W. Perkins started the fund at the morning meeting with a gift of $5,000; $10,000 was raised by other donors and the remainder, with the exception of $50,000 given by the Young Men's Christian Association, will be raised by the eleven different geographical sections of the country which the association has arranged for the convenience of its work. The larger part of the fund will come from New York and New Jersey.

Most of the money will be expended in this country, but $50,000 is appropriated for France, England, Russia, and Switzerland, which countries have sent for help in organizing work which they have neither time nor helpers to undertake themselves. This war work will be directly for women and indirectly for the soldiers, requests having come from army officers for the aid which the women can give. There will be forty-five camps in different parts of the country, the women are informed officially, and it is around these camps that their work will be done.

Women of prominence and representing large bodies of women in various ways have come from all parts of the country to join this war council. Many of them have not previously been connected with the Young Women's Christian Association, but are glad to join hands and work through its powerful organization.

The largest single appropriation for the work, $350,000, will be used in communities adjoining the big army camps where buildings will be put up to accommodate the wives, sisters and members of the families of the men and officers in the camps for whom there is seldom accommodation. Already the War Council has under way one such building which will be erected at Plattsburg inside of seven days. This is being done with $10,000, a private gift made just previous to the appropriation of the big budget. With this fund two members of the association, Blanche Geary, its economic specialist, and Ella Schooley, finance specialist, left New York on Wednesday night with blueprints for the proposed structure, and yesterday morning gave out the contracts. The association, from a large number of buildings it has put up within the last ten years, had the prints on hand, and the two women familiar with rush work, and with the money to put it through, started immediately. The request for this first building was made by Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf of Plattsburg. The next building of this kind will probably go up at Atlanta, Ga., where it is thought the next greatest need exists.

A sum of $250,000 will be employed in forming organizations among the girls and women at the different places where the men are being mobilized for army and guard duty. Another $250,000 will be used in cities where there are munition plants and other factories where women may be employed during the war, to give them housing facilities and to furnish employment bureaus and recreation centres. The remainder of the appropriation will be used for expenses, to carry on the work during the continuation of the war, and includes $65,000 for salaries and traveling expenses of National Board secretaries and office help detailed for special war duties, and $35,000 for new secretaries and office help which may be needed.

A "War Bulletin" will be one of the incidentals of the work. It will be a small sheet on the order of "The Y. W. C. A. Bulletin" for the Billy Sunday campaign issued by the association.

Requests for the work which the women are undertaking came from Joseph Lee of the War Department Commission on Training Activities, Washington, D. C., on behalf of the commission, asking for expert workers among girls in the vicinity of camps and from John R. Mott, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., also at Washington.

The women, in a statement of what they consider is demanded of them, say that the work of the officers of the army and the Y. M. C. A. is inside the camps and they must do the work on the outside. Basing their estimate on the women working in Great Britain, they are prepared to find some 2,000,000 untrained women who can be turned into centres of industry in this country. "These women form our army," they say, "and we will look after them." France has sent a moving appeal to them, they assert, asking for workers to establish foyers and cafeterias as places of rest and refuge for the "overworked, nerve-paralyzed" women who have gone into the French industries, and to make the world a safe place for them to work in.

The War Council says it will go into the work in a strong, businesslike way, with no mock sentimentality and with no publishing of "scare" stories. They have 150 National Association Secretaries who can be put immediately at work, and 1,300 local secretaries.

The officers of the new War Work Council are: President—Mrs. James S. Cushman; Vice Presidents—Mrs. John R. Mott and Mrs. John Meigs; Secretary—Miss Martha McCook, and Treasurer—Mrs. Henry P. Davison. Other New York women members of the council are Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Francis Bacon, Miss Jean Greer, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Miss Elizabeth French, and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

ELECT TO JEWISH CONGRESS

Delegates to be Chosen Tomorrow and Sunday All Over Country.

The American Jewish Congress, of which Nathan Straus is Chairman, will hold a nation-wide election tomorrow and Sunday for delegates to a convention in Washington on Sept. 2 for the formulating of plans to attain full rights for Jews in lands where they are still subjected to political disabilities. The delegates will represent 3,000,000 Jews, and the congress has been in process of formation for the last three years.

Among the other leaders in the movement were Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hugo Pam of Chicago, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, and B. G. Richards. Mr. Straus last night said:

"The interest displayed in the election of representatives to the Washington congress is remarkable, especially in cities outside of New York. The feeling runs high in a friendly way, and the Yiddish newspapers carry columns of advertising from the various candidates announcing their respective virtues and soliciting support. Five hundred ballots have been printed in New York alone, the women voting with the men."

SUNDAY TELLS HOW HE'LL DIVIDE GIFTS

Will Donate Free-Will Offering to War Work of Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross.

GETS HELP FOR EXPENSES

Finance Committee Agrees to Pay One-third of Salaries of Party —Meeting at Perkins Home.

The entire amount of the free-will offering to Billy Sunday at the close of his campaign here will be donated by him to the army and navy work of the Y. M. C. A. and to the Red Cross. In previous campaigns the evangelist has retained these special gifts of money as his personal compensation for his work. Chairman Harris of the Finance Committee, which includes some of the financial supporters of Sunday's work here, issued this statement yesterday concerning these special funds:

"In view of the fact that Mr. Sunday has so generously volunteered to give one-half of the entire amount which may come to him in the way of a free-will offering at the close of the campaign to the army and navy work of the Y. M. C. A. and the other half to the American Red Cross, the Finance Committee has, under these circumstances, assumed as part of its budget the payment of one-third of the salaries of Mr. Sunday's party. These salaries would ordinarily be paid by him."

The collection at the Tabernacle last night, the only one of the week, was announced to be for the benefit of the funds for the men of the Police and Fire Departments. Among the delegations present were 3,000 persons from the New York Underwriters' Association, 1,500 from the Municipal Building, 800 from the Greenwich Village Community, and 500 Spanish War Veterans of Old Guard Camp, No. 19, who brought a fife and drum corps.

After Arthur B. Leach, member of the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co., had advocated more generous public support of the Liberty Loan, Sunday suggested that as the country had ten million of men in the first line of defense, there ought to be forthcoming immediately all the money the Government might need.

"I'm ashamed that Uncle Sam has to ask the people for the pusillanimous sum of two billion of dollars," Sunday asserted. "I want to tell you that patriotism consists of something more than hanging the flag out of a window or putting it on your automobile or jumping to your feet when the band plays 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'"

Then he gave directions for reaching the nearest Liberty bond booth, across the street. He said he felt sure that the people would buy these bonds and many others and back the country to the limit.

"The German Emperor has found that our batting average is 10,000,000 of fighting men," the evangelist said, "and when he sees what we will do for the Liberty Loan his mustache will curl the other way. It will be a strike-out for Wilhelm."

In his evening sermon Sunday told his audience of 14,000 that belief in and acceptance of the simple, old-fashioned religion led to salvation and Christianity. He said the hypocrites in and out of the church were due for a shock in the end, when they would find their way barred to eternal life with God.

Sunday declared he could not help those who attended his meetings merely to listen to him and then find fault.

"If you are not willing to forsake your sins, and if you will not forsake them, God Himself can't save you. There are not angels enough in heaven, my friends, to make a man do right if he doesn't want to do right."

The evangelist said he was an ordained clergyman, but had performed only one marriage ceremony in his life. For that he had received a fee of $10, which he gave to a clergyman whom he had invited to the wedding.

"When my friend, the clergyman, pocketed the fee I had earned, he whined about not having a chance to perform any more marriages if I continued in the business. I have had people come and beg me to marry them, but I won't perform a marriage ceremony again."

In the morning Sunday preached by invitation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins at Riverdale, before a number of well known men and women. He confessed he liked these "drawing-room meetings in New York." There were only a few trail hitters at the two meetings at the Tabernacle yesterday.

ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED.

House Approves Measure Without the Censorship Clause.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The conference report on the Administration Espionage bill, with its export embargo provision and drastic additions to existing laws against spying, but shorn of the newspaper censorship feature, was passed by the House today, 86 to 22.

"CONTOUR" The Newest ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR

2 for 30c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc. Makers

Lane Bryant "Loveliest Baby Shop"

All who have seen it declare our new baby shop to be the most beautiful and complete in town.

Our intimate dealings with all phases of maternity enables us to create everything that is best for the new born baby. This department is directed by a mother and experienced outfitter, who is always ready to assist you in your selections. Mothers love our dainty layettes and artistic nursery furniture.

Maternity Apparel

For Every Occasion.

Expectant mothers may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. They are smart, becoming, and effectively conceal condition.

Dresses	7.95 to 132.50	Blouses	2.95 to 34.50
Coats	19.85 to 135.00	Skirts	3.95 to 25.00
Suits	25.00 to 97.50	Corsets	3.95 to 18.00

NEGLIGEES and UNDERWEAR

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Spurwood Just out!

E&W 15 cent Collars EARL & WILSON

One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong

Next Sunday and Every Sunday and Holiday

$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A.M.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Best Chauffeurs.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Special—Walking Sticks 95c

Friday and Saturday Only

A great selection of canes in Malacca, Pearwood, Panama, Cornell, Bamboo, Nilgeria, Hungarian Ash, Pimento, and Dogwood.

Don't get your idea of the quality from the price. Just one little peep at them and you'll wonder how we do it for 95 cents. But, remember—

Friday and Saturday only.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. 3d Ave., Cor. 132d St. Open
Broadway, Corner 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Metal Working Plant

equipped to manufacture articles to be stamped, or of white metal castings, and to plate and finish same, is desirous of procuring more work. Can finance and sell if article possesses merit. Address Bronze Products Society, Inc., Room 912, 456 Fourth Avenue.

The fastidious packing of IN-B-TWEEN Cigars makes them as agreeable to unwrap as the quality makes them delightful to smoke. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere. KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

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That every Hart Schaffner & Marx suit we own is actually worth more than its price and will be worth a great deal more still three months from now doesn't make us any less keen to sell them to you today.

This business has grown up on the basis that giving the extra value to our customers is the real way to get the extra value for ourselves.

The effect of war on the world's woolen market makes today's values here far and away the greatest we have ever known.

Come and see—

Suits $20, $22.50, $25, and up to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. 3d Ave., Cor. 132d St. Open
Broadway, Corner 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Sale of Rebuilt HUDSON SUPER-SIXES

Super-Six Cabriolet

This Cabriolet in exceptional condition. Thoroughly overhauled and repainted. Upholstery shows scarcely any wear. With exception of slight wear on tires is like new.

Price $1350

This beautiful Seven Passenger, were it not for slight wear on tires could not be distinguished from a new car. The entire car has been overhauled and repainted and is an exceptional bargain.

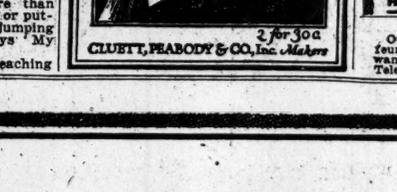
Price $1075

Super-Six Sedan

This Sedan has been run less than 2000 miles. Is in perfect condition. Traded in by former owner for a Super-Six Limousine.

Price $1450

Super-Six Phaeton



Super-Six Limousine

This Limousine is in exceptionally fine condition. There is not a spot on the upholstery. The entire car has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

Price $1750

Now is your opportunity to get a Hudson Super-Six at the usual price of a less desirable new car.

These Hudsons were turned in by their original owners for Super-Sixes of other body types.

They have been entirely overhauled and repainted and put in first-class condition. They in no way show either in their appearance or the character of their performance that they have ever been used.

In this sale are models of every type to choose from.

Every one is a bargain.

There have been no design changes in the Super-Six, since its introduction, consequently these cars are practically as up-to-date as the new cars of current production.

You will also find here a large assortment of good value used cars of other makes.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

Used Car Department, 1890 Broadway

Telephone 7460 Columbus

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—Gold and blue enamel sleeve link, with diamonds in centre, lost between Locust Valley and Pennsylvania Station, on the 11 o'clock train, Tuesday afternoon, June 5. Finder please call Hotel Belmont, 42d St., Park Av., Apartment 660. Reward.

LOST—Brown leather pocketbook, containing passport and papers and $6, in the Equitable Building or near Wall St. subway. $10 reward for return to L. W. Waetgen, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway.

LOST—In ladies' room, Maillard's Restaurant, 38th St. and 5th Av., diamond wristwatch, on black ribbon; reward offered, no questions asked. Return, if found, Mrs. Howard Cullman, Lawrence, L. I.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring in grillroom of Hotel Belmont, Thursday evening; $75 reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST.—Monogram watch fob, initials W. C. R., Wednesday morning; $5 reward. W. C. Rothkranz, 30 East 42d, Telephone Murray Hill 6388.

LOST—Lavalliere, containing two diamonds and a ruby in a gold setting, vicinity of the Biltmore Hotel, 29th St. and 6th Av.; liberal reward offered. Z 237 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold bar pin, with diamond, vicinity Grand Concourse, 201st St., Bronx, Sunday; reward. Liebler, 2,977 Valentine Av.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward, no questions asked. Le Roy, 103 East 75th St.

LOST—Gray wolf fur, Wednesday, on Court St., Brooklyn; reward. Rutter, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Belt with dagger clasp; good reward. Wolfson, Hotel Monterey, 94th, Broadway.

LOST.—Fur collar, 8th Av., Wednesday. Miss Filbert, 46 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Fountain pen, initials H. I. S.; reward. Sperling, 20 Waverly Place.

$50 REWARD—Lost, diamond bracelet, platinum setting, May 31, presumably at Globe Theatre or Sherry's; no questions asked if returned to 1 East 85th St. or telephone Lenox 159.

LOST.—A bar pin, diamonds, jet, three pearls; very liberal reward. Phone 3466 Columbus.

Obtained A Good Servant

The New York Times:

I inserted an advertisement for a general houseworker in The New York Times and received a goodly number of replies, obtaining a servant of intelligence and ability for my home in another State. Employment agencies were unable to furnish the help I needed.

Mrs. D. D. Irwin,
540 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Use The New York Times to obtain help, whether it be for the home, office or factory.

Telephone Bryant 1000
THE NEW YORK TIMES

DON'T BE MISLED

THE tang of a strongly "medicated" dentifrice often gives a false sense of security, merely because the mouth *feels* clean after its use.

The function of a dentifrice is to help the tooth brush *clean* the teeth and mouth, not merely to give the mouth a temporary feeling of refreshment.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is simply and solely a cleanser—slightly antiseptic, but making no impossible "germicidal" claims.

It is made by the world's best known manufacturer of dental equipment and supplies, on sound therapeutic principles.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet, "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.
MOUTH AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
211 SOUTH 12th ST. PHILADELPHIA

COUPON *Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth; How They Grow and How to Keep Them," also a sample tube of S.S. White Tooth Paste.*

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____